FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 160 *17 August 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Meets With Arab League's Riyad [VOP] A 1 1/A6
VOP Comments on Jordan, Camp David A 1 1/A6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

UAE

Sudanese Economic Delegation Signs Agreement, Leaves C 1 1/A7
Al Nuhayyan Receives Letter From Egypt's As-Sadat C 1 1/A7
Al Nuhayyan Receives Message From Bangladesh Counterpart C 1 1/A7
Dubai Ruler Rashid Meets With PLO Representative C 2 1/A8

YEMEN--PDRY

Finance Minister Reports on Arab Tour C 2 1/A8
Iraq, PDRY Sign Fishing Agreement in Aden C 2 1/A8

EGYPT

As-Sadat Addresses NDP Constituent Committee D 1 1/A9
Additional Passage D 10 1/B4
Foreign Minister Kamil Meets Eilts, Ghurbal D 13 1/B7
As-Sadat Meets With Public Transport Workers D 13 1/B7
AL-AKHBAR: Camp David Is Washington's Last Card D 14 1/B8
Cairo Radio on U.S. Middle East Policy D 14 1/B8
National Democratic Party Forms Four Committees D 15 1/B9

IRAQ

President al-Bakr Visits Education Ministry E 1 1/B10
Kurdistan Revolutionary Party Issues Statement E 1 1/B10
Briefs: New Turkish Ambassador E 1 1/B10

JORDAN

Arab League's Riyad Arrives in Amman, Makes Statement F 1 1/B11
Meets With Husayn F 1 1/B11
Meets With Badran F 1 1/B11
Leaves Amman F 1 1/B11
AD-DUSTUR Weighs Carter's Statement on Summit [15 Aug] F 2 1/B12

LEBANON

Al-Huss Talks to Journalists After Cabinet Meeting G 1 1/B13
Butrus Discusses Meeting G 1 1/B13
President Sarkis Meets With Phalangist Leaders G 2 1/B14
Sham'un Comments on Recent Al-Huss Visit to Syria G 2 1/B14
[Voice of Lebanon]
Deputy Outlines Proposal For Demilitarizing Beirut G 2 1/B14
Erskine Discusses Kawkaba Unit With Lebanese G 3 1/C1
[Voice of Lebanon]
Premier Al-Huss on Recent Dayan Statement on Lebanon G 3 1/C1
PLO Accuses U.S., Israel of Al-Fakihani Incident G 4 1/C2
[Voice of Lebanon]
Palestinians in Beirut Reportedly Detain Briton, Egyptians G 4 1/C2

SYRIA

Khaddam Discusses Camp David, Arab Situation, Lebanon H 1 1/C3
Assembly Speaker, USSR Envoy Discuss Camp David H 2 1/C4
Prime Minister Al-Halabi Receives Jordanian Ministers H 2 1/C4
Eritrean Official Holds Press Conference in Damascus H 2 1/C4

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Finnish Firm, USSR To Build Nuclear Plant in Libya I 1 1/C5

MAURITANIA

Moustapha Ould Saleck Receives Libyan Delegation I 1 1/C5
Mauritanian Envoy to U.S. Dismissed for Fraud I 1 1/C5

ISRAEL

Begin Outlines Policy Goals for Camp David Talks N 1 1/C6
More on Begin Remarks N 1 1/C6
Jerusalem POST on Remarks [17 Aug] N 3 1/C8
Dayan Refers to a 'Territorial Minimum' N 4 1/C9
Jerusalem Sources on Camp David Summit Prospects N 4 1/C9
POST: Weizman Likely To Go to Camp David [17 Aug] N 5 1/C10
Poll Shows Equal Division on As-Sadat Desire for Peace N 5 1/C10
[HA'AREZ 13 Aug]
Begin Tells Sacher He Sees No Need to Seek New Mandate N 6 1/C11
[POST 17 Aug]
Poll Shows Begin, Weizman, Dayan, Ehrlich Popularity Rise N 7 1/C12
[HA'AREZ 17 Aug]
Defense Ministry Official: U.S. Honoring Commitments N 8 1/C13
Families To Live in Two West Bank Settlements N 8 1/C13
'Peace Now' Protests [POST 17 Aug] N 9 1/C14
DAVAR Commentator on Five Foothold Settlements [16 Aug] N 9 1/C14
Gush Emunim, Greater Israel Movement Deplore Freeze [HAZOFE 16 Aug] N 9 1/C14
Half of Public Against Settlements During Negotiations [HA'AREZ 14 Aug] N 10 1/D1
Bombs Safely Defused at Tel Aviv Carmel Market N 11 1/D2
Senior Defense Source Denies Terrorist in Israel [HA'AREZ 17 Aug] N 11 1/D2
No Agreement Yet on Airlift of Lebanese Contingent N 11 1/D2
[HA'AREZ 16 Aug]
Syrians Reported To Have Used Milan Missiles in Beirut N 12 1/D3

IRAN

Situation in Esfahan Gradually Becoming Calm R 1 1/D4
Esfahani Military Governor Bans Demonstrations R 1 1/D4

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki Speaks to Army Officers 1 August S 1 1/D5

INDIA

Foreign Affairs Minister Vajpayee Arrives in Seoul [cross-reference] S 4 1/D8
Opposition Leader Speaks on Pakistani Intrusions S 5 1/D9
Large-Scale Intrusions Denied S 5 1/D9

PAKISTAN

Two More Arrested in Islamabad in PLO Office Attack Case S 5 1/D9
Karachi DAWN Comments on U.S. Aid Suspension [7 Aug] S 5 1/D9

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54

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD

JN161717Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar met in Damascus last night with Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad. Attending the meeting were Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, and brother Abu as-Sa'id, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Our radio correspondent has learned that during the meeting a discussion was held on the Arab and international situation as well as the new developments on all levels. They also discussed topics related to the decisions taken on the Palestinian cause, whether inside the Arab League or on the international level.

VOP COMMENTS ON JORDAN, CAMP DAVID

JN161048Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1630 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[News analysis]

[Text] It seems obvious that the clamor which precedes the Camp David summit--whether Zionist, Egyptian or Western clamor--aims at directing any results the conference may have into the Zionist pockets. Cairo information media see in this meeting an unparalleled victory and depict As-Sadat as having scored a mammoth accomplishment along the path of the Egyptian-Israeli-American peace. Meanwhile, the Israeli reply is clear on the tongue of Begin, who said that suspending the construction of five settlements on the West Bank is no more than breaking the psychological barrier to the summit. This comes after As-Sadat thought that with his initiative he had broken 70 percent of the Israeli psychological barrier. Thus, the results appear to be perfectly clear.

However, concentration on the role of Jordan before the Camp David summit poses several questions and possibilities which give dimensions to As-Sadat's initiative and its end, as well as indications of who will take over, though in a different manner. Atherton's recent meeting with King Husayn is an implicit indication of the new role. Directly after this meeting, Jordan expressed its support for the Camp David summit. This was preceded by an intensive mobilization campaign or probing process among the Jordanians. The mobilization campaign says that the Palestinians wish to settle in Jordan, in addition to the West Bank, as a beginning of the solution. At this time in particular, this campaign is a continuation of the United Kingdom project previously proposed by King Husayn. Bringing this project to the surface again is a result of As-Sadat's initiative and its failure as well as of the support of the Arab reaction. At the same time it is the beginning of a new role for the Jordanian regime.

For the thousandth time we say and stress that our homeland is Palestine, and there will be no substitute homeland for us, no matter what it takes in time and sacrifices. The role of the agent Jordanian regime is no more than a new link in a chain of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting. Our revolution and people are fully aware of that. The Jordanian people must uncover these schemes and plans which are, in the first place, aimed at striking against the coherence between our Palestinian and Jordanian people and serving the plans of the royal family.

The failure of the Camp David summit, regardless of the likelihood of an explosion in the region against the Palestinian revolution and the steadfastness and confrontation front, will not give the Jordanian regime any chance of taking the rudder over from As-Sadat. Our Palestinian people and Arab masses are capable of replying, and this plot will not come off.

UAE

SUDANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENT, LEAVES

JN161723Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 August--A Sudanese economic delegation led by Sa'd Muhammad al-Azraq, under secretary of the Sudanese Ministry of Finance and national economy, left Abu Dhabi at noon today for Khartoum.

An agreement was signed today between the Arab Monetary Fund and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan under which Sudan has obtained a $7.5 million loan. The agreement was signed for the Arab Monetary Fund by its director general, Dr Jawad Hashim. It was signed for Sudan by Sa'd Muhammad al-Azraq, under secretary of the Sudanese Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

In a statement, Dr Hashim said that the loan agreement with Sudan is the second agreement made in the long practical march of the fund to help settle balance of payment deficits. He expressed the hope that, despite the smallness of the loan, it will contribute to strengthening Sudan's financial situation.

Under the agreement, Sudan will obtain 1,875,000 Arab accounting dinars. The loan will be repaid over a 3-year period, with a grace period of 18 months, in quarterly installments and at an interest rate ranging between 3.75 and 4.75 percent.

Sudan's subscription to the fund's capital totals 10 million Arab accounting dinars, the equivalent of 30 million special drawing rights units.

AL NUHAYYAN RECEIVES LETTER FROM EGYPT'S AS-SADAT

JN170838Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0720 GMT 17 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 August--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a letter from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The letter was delivered by Mustafa Yahya, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi, to Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. Yahya said that the letter deals with the fraternal relations between the two countries and the consultations currently taking place in the Middle East.

AL NUHAYYAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BANGLADESH COUNTERPART

JN161630Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1610 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 August--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayyid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received today a written message from Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The message was delivered to Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, when he received Bangladesh Ambassador to the UAE Faruq Ahmad Choudhury this morning. The Bangladesh ambassador stated that the message deals with strengthening existing relations between the two countries in all spheres.

DUBAI RULER RASHID MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE

JN162017Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1945 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Dubai, 16 August--UAE Vice President Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum this evening received PLO representative to the UAE Ribhi 'Awad. During the meeting, 'Awad briefed Shaykh Rashid on the latest developments in the Arab and Lebanese arena.

YEMEN--PDRY

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON ARAB TOUR

LD162002Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Fadh Muhsin 'Abdallah, minister of finance, returned to Aden this morning from Kuwait, Iraq, Libya and Algeria. He conveyed messages from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the heads of these countries about the Arab and Yemeni situation.

"In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah declared that his tour was successful and fruitful. He expressed delight at the confrontation states' support for Democratic Yemen in its struggle against imperialism and reaction. He said that during his visit to fraternal Iraq he felt assured of Iraq's principled stand toward Democratic Yemen, led by the United Political Organization-National Front, which will not allow any act of aggression against our country.

"As regards his visit to Kuwait, brother Fadl Muhsin Abdallah said that Kuwait stressed that it will continue its firm support for Democratic Yemen and its concern for stability in the region and that Kuwait will spare no effort in trying to solve the conflict between the sons of the single Yemeni people."

IRAQ, PDRY SIGN FISHING AGREEMENT IN ADEN

JN161549Y Baghdad INA in English 1520 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 16 August--Iraq and Democratic Yemen last night signed here an agreement to form a joint company for fishing industry. According to the provisions of the agreement, Iraqi vessels are allowed to fish in the Democratic Yemen territorial waters.

The agreement stipulates that Iraq should grant Democratic Yemen a loan of 15.5 million U.S. dollars as a Yemeni share of the company's capital.

The 6-man board from the two sides will hold its first meeting next month.

The Iraqi delegation, headed by Dr Isma'il Ibrahim, member of the Higher Agricultural Council, left Aden today for Mogadiscio to conduct talks with Somali officials on the establishment of a similar company for animal industry.

The delegation will also visit Seychelles, Mauritania and Senegal.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NDP CONSTITUENT COMMITTEE

NC160930Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0248 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 15 August--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP], delivered an address at the closed session of the provisional NDP Constituent Committee tonight. The address reads:

I wanted to meet with you in a closed session because I had to complete the discussion which we started yesterday. There was not sufficient time yesterday for more than what I told you. Since the discussion will be completed today, I want to speak to you about, first, general principles of democratic practice. As I have said: The crisis of the past period was a crisis of democratic conduct and primarily a crisis of ethics. While we are forming our party, we must set an example in our conduct and in every action we take.

I will start with this and then, God willing, I will also speak to you [as received].

The second point lies in the general principles of what I think and what I want you to place before the people in general lines, because the details and the program, as I told you yesterday, if we had wanted to draw up and study the details paragraph by paragraph, we would need very, very long sessions in order to discuss every paragraph by itself.

I will leave this matter to you. However, I will speak to you about the general structure. The first point: I heard today--or rather, I have been briefed on the events of this morning's session. I want to tell you something because there was not enough time yesterday, as I noted, to say all I wanted to say in that session. I had to speak to you in a closed session like this because what we will discuss is a matter which concerns us as a party, and we will agree among ourselves upon the marks which we shall set for democratic conduct. Then you will go to the people and explain all this to them.

I want the people to see in you the example and model we want. I will begin with something basic. Here in this hall a group of brothers and sisters are meeting in order to form our party in a democratic manner such as has not happened in the world before. We are committed to democracy, and the operation must be completed as we want it to be completed and on bases, as I have told you, in which the people will see an example and a model.

You are meeting in this hall. Some of you are members of the People's Assembly, personalities, and a group among you represents the various sectors of the people. I want to tell you something. When I agreed with the provisional secretariat to begin with the Provisional Constituent Committee, I want to say to you that every name, every person, whether he is a member of the People's Assembly or a member of any of the sectors, I want to tell you that I personally have complete confidence in each one of you equally. Otherwise, there would have been no need to convene such a meeting. I do not only have equal confidence in you, no; there is something more than this, something that I have been keen on all my life, even when I was in the army and before I embarked on political work. I have always been keen that our relationship should be based--above everything else--on love and fraternity. I am not exaggerating what I say. I love my country, my kin and people. In my life love has been the pivot of all my actions. This group, which is cooperating with me, is certainly very honorable. We will take historic action in a manner which has not been done before. Certainly, I love you all equally.

I want you to know that this is the nature of our people. With me no person is better than another person, except in his work. I favor neither position, wealth nor appearances. You know me. I have lived all my life in the low, popular base, either as a laborer, peasant or in the armed forces. I have lived all my life in the popular base. I say that we must go back to our traditions--to the traditions and the values of the village. These values are what? They are loyalty, love, fraternity, faith and eagerness to preserve all our sanctities as a people, our traditions as a people, and our religions as well. In accordance with this and as long as this is my relationship with each one of you, then you must have a similar relationship with each other and with others. This must be so because we are setting a new example in democratic conduct. As I have said, this must not be only in democratic conduct, but we must go back to our origins and to our roots. Once again our roots are love, tolerance, fraternity and loyalty. All this has been taught to us by our land here.

I want to speak to you completely frankly: What has taken place this morning does not disturb me, but it would disturb me if it were to be repeated [not further clarified here]. Up to today, up to this morning, I had not spoken to you about the ground from which we should start and the values we should follow. However, tonight I shall place them before you in complete frankness. I want the relationship existing between me and each one of you--male and female citizens--to exist between each one of you, absolutely regardless of position or everything that had corrupted our Egyptian values. Why should rank be considered another class? Why should wealth be considered another class? Why should the wealthy and mighty be another class? No, never. We are returning today to our origin. Our origin lies in the good earth from which we have sprung. You have heard me say that the aristocrat today and until kingdom come, God willing, is no longer the pasha, a member of the royal family, or one of those who curry favor with foreigners or the mighty. No, the aristocrat in Egypt today is the peasant who belongs to the earth. You have heard me say in all the phases of my life, in most of the phases of my life, that I have been below the poverty line in education. Despite this, I have felt a great distinction because I belong to the Egyptian soil and earth in Mit Abu al-Kawm. When I go to Mit Abu al-Kawm, I feel as if there is absolutely nothing in the world apart from Mit Abu al-Kawm. How have I changed? As far as I am concerned, how can I change? Mit Abu al-Kawm was Egypt as far as I was concerned. When I grew up I realized that Mit Abu al-Kawm could not be Egypt; Mit Abu al-Kawm is a part of Egypt. Thus, I want you to know that this is my view, which should be the view of us all.

I can tell you from experience that the realization that Mit Abu al-Kawm is only a part of Egypt brings all happiness and the feeling of achievement. This is because when every one of us goes home at the end of the day--if he has a relationship of brotherhood, authenticity, strength, faith and love with his colleague, even if they have differed over something--everything then becomes easy and one feels extremely happy.

We want to revert to our roots. I am telling you this: To me, appearances are nothing, absolutely nothing. Nor do appearances endow any human being with value, absolutely not. Furthermore, neither money, position nor anything can add to the value of a human being. When I see a person, I think: Which of Egypt's values does he possess? How much of Egypt's authenticity does he hold? How much does he work for Egypt's sake? These are my criteria. I say this so that we will make things clear from the beginning.

Well, numerous things found their way into political action in the pre-1952 and post-1952 eras. Opportunism found its way into political action. Anyone with a loud voice would rise. No, more frequently a person with a loud voice is not stronger and greater than others. No, never. You heard me yesterday telling you at the meeting that my God has taught me that I should not change what I say. My God has taught me that I should not oppress his worshipers. What then are we doing, oppressing just the slaves? I do not subject myself to what I learn from others. I tell the worshipers: Since we are equal, there are no slaves and masters among us. However, we are all God's slaves--the rulers and the ruled.

When I say that I do not change what I say, what does this mean? I will explain my statement to you: It is impossible that a human being should err without me openly talking to him about his error. This action stems from the relationship of which I have spoken to you. This action stems from the starting point about which I have spoken to you. This starting point is the fact that a relationship of love exists among us. On the basis of this relationship, I can never remain silent about an error, but I call attention to it. Furthermore, I warn the person directly, not any other way. Why is this so? Because the new things which have come to our attention--paralysis, those who induce paralysis and the centers of power--have killed our values. Furthermore, there is the loud voice which can portray night as day and day as night. No. I will not tolerate such things. Even 100 years later, my words will not change. My God has taught me to act this way. What I say will never change. As I told you yesterday, they uttered obscenities against me prior to the October War. Have I forgotten them? Never. We are then in agony. I said then, let me forgive them because the people are in agony. The people actually did not know whether I would or would not wage a battle because we were suffering from the tragedy of the loss of identity of the Egyptian man. The Egyptian man had lost his identity owing to several factors. Well, I was patient. But, by God, in the last referendum I faced everybody and said that those who had wrought corruption before and after 23 July and the atheists had no place among us. Absolutely not. They thought that I had forgotten. No, No, my words will never change, even 100 years later. However, when a man rectifies his error through brotherhood and love, then everything is finally settled.

It is important to me that a man should not persist in his error. Never. Even after 100 years, I will bring him to task. But I also seek the rectification of errors, and this is a matter I welcome, because this matter is the starting point. Furthermore, the relationship is one of love and of brotherhood for the sake of the homeland, for the sake of the soil from which we were made, and for the sake of our noble and strong people, who have given us all these things and who have made us sit together today.

As I have told you, to me the basic thing is that the value of man is judged by the values he upholds, not by his money or his post, never. A man is judged by the values he upholds.

The second point is this--and I would like to do as I am doing because this is an experience of 59 years-- it is impossible for anything to be reported to me about anyone and for me to take action, or for a report to be submitted to me about a person and for me to take action, except where the action is appropriate. Never. Let every one of you be fully confident that, as I have said, I trust you all equally.

I also love you all equally for the sake of Egypt, for the sake of the values I uphold, for the sake of our soil and for the sake of faith. There will never be a place in the course of our action for reports by which any person will be condemned.

I summoned the group who constituted the centers of power and told them: Listen, I never entertain suspicion, but I start off by having confidence until the opposite is proved. I reject suspicion, but I accept confidence 100 percent until the opposite is proved. If I do not contact any one of you in his position, then let this person know that he is blameless and let him continue his work. However, if something happens, then let every man be sure that I will call him. I will tell him: I have called you because such and such a thing has happened. Please explain it to me.

The could not understand these words. The result was that it was imperative to crush the centers of power in order to end a full page in which Egypt's values were changed and man's dignity was insulted. The majority of the people preferred to be safe, keep their distance and be negative.

In dealing with me, I urge you to establish our party on confidence before anything else; that is, until the opposite is proved. Yesterday you heard me speaking of revolutionary purity. Those who had set the most splendid example of revolutionary purity in our country were Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid. This fact is indisputable. This is Egypt's history. Well, it is also imperative for us to set this example.

Here you will look and see that many things are trying to sow discord among you. As I have told you, one thing might be an official post, another thing might be emotionalism, and it may be a specific thing which might induce someone to come to sow discord among you as members. You are all brothers and you are all equally responsible, whether you are People's Assembly members or personages of the country's state authorities and sectors.

Today I read a column by a journalist in which he says that the deputies have (?rushed to join the party). Regrettably, this is exactly the old political road--the old machine. He says: Why did the deputies rush there? Has Anwar as-Sadat drawn up principles for them to follow? You have heard me talk about the honesty of the pen. The Al-Wafd Party came into existence. Why did he not say such things then? The journalist said: We welcome the Al-Wafd Party and the secretary of the old Al-Wafd Party, who formed the New Al-Wafd Party. He knows that this is the man who corrupted political life in Egypt and set the worst examples, and one of the first people, as you have heard me say, of whom the revolution called for purging from political life. Today, he wants to teach the country democracy. Why should the deputies go? Are we forming the party only today? This party was formed on 15 May. The party was indeed formed on 15 May, but we did not give it a name and did not organize it. Our deputies who were elected to the People's Assembly won because they are the men of 15 May. You will find many such forces which try to cause sedition. When we say today that there was a party of Egypt, yes, there was the party of 15 May and 23 July. Our honest and sincere deputies ran for election and won.

I want to say to our new brothers, the new faces now sitting with us, that we must pay tribute to the People's Assembly after 14 May 1971. What did the People's Assembly do on 14 May 1971? What was the situation at the height of the struggle of the centers of power? The ministers of war, interior and information were among the leaders of the centers of power. They placed their men in the ASU. The whole state was in their hands.

I speak to you honestly and without exaggeration. I was sitting at the Al-Qubbah Palace, trying to form the new cabinet, when the centers of power were trying to create constitutional collapse. I was forming the new cabinet. On 14 May I received the news that the assembly had met and dismissed 17 of its members because they belonged to the centers of power. These included the speaker and his two deputies. For this reason we celebrate 14 May.

You may remember my speech, in which I called for going back to the people so we could have this meeting and begin this structure for the sake of Egypt. I went to the assembly on 14 May because this is the place to say this. I said that I will go back to the people. The people responded and dismissed three groups: the first group consisted of those who had corrupted life before the 23 July Revolution; the second group consisted of those who had corrupted life after the 23 July Revolution; and the third group consisted of the atheists and the followers of foreign doctrines.

Therefore, I blame the man who wrote what he wrote today. This is because one of the bases on which the enemies of Egypt, the enemies of this country, have united was the attempt to defame the People's Assembly--and not only to defame the ministers.

The president said that the People's Assembly is very alert. When I approached it in order to conclude the treaty [the friendship treaty] with the Soviet Union, it was aware that I was in a tight spot with the Russians. I submitted the treaty to the People's Assembly. It knew that we had begun our battle and the Russians were trying to impose their will on us. We had told them: Neither you nor any power in the world can impose its will on Egypt. This is the People's Assembly. What kind of talk is this that is being written today? Of course, you read such talk. Some of the members must certainly feel bad about it. We must pay the price for the freedom of the press which I gave.

When I granted the freedom of the press, they most impudently published that Egypt is in such and such a state of affairs. Because I granted freedom, they thought that freedom was for them to criticize and distort everything. This is the price of freedom.

This time, and in the National Democratic Party, never take these things emotionally, nor let these things rankle in your hearts. No. To everyone we will say: Stay where you are; you are mistaken. The People's Assembly is more correct. If the members today take the initiative, then this is a normal state of affairs because this is proved by our 15 May Revolution. However, in our first experiment, the deputies formed the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt. Now, following the failure of this experiment, as the result of the undemocratic and unethical conduct of the others, not the deputies representing the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt, we have said that as of today we will move on to the popular base. Then from the popular base we will begin to rise through a political action never carried out in any country throughout history. It is with this democracy and insistence that it will be possible to form a sound democratic body. Well, you will hear a great deal and you will read a great deal because there are many malicious people. They will try to drive a wedge among you. No, I say: Set an example to your country in your party. Everyone who belongs to our party adheres to the principles, heritage, values and ideology of this country.

If we find out that anyone has deviated from these values, then he will be dealt with by order of the committee in an absolutely democratic way. He will be dealt with by confrontation--that is, by means of an investigation. The doer of a deed will be faced with his deed. You will dismiss him if he deserves to be dismissed because, primarily, the National Democratic Party must represent Egypt, Egypt's values, Egypt's heritage, Egypt's ideology, Egypt's tolerance and Egypt's love. This is the National Democratic Party.

Therefore, I say that building the Egyptian man is our first task. As far as the training of children is concerned, God willing, we will begin to give our children--that is, our vanguards--basic training as of the beginning of the coming school year. We will begin to train them for the sake of their health, for the sake of their ideology and for the sake of their country. We must bring up generations. Why? Because we want to tell our generations: Egypt has lived all its life. However, throughout Egypt's life, values are everlasting. I always set the following example: In our village, who is the master of the village? The headman? No. The richest man in the village? No, never. He should be a human being who knows the values and traditions of the environment and of society. He should also adhere to ideology and should act like a big father. Perhaps such a man owns nothing at all. However, all the people go to him to be their arbiter and he might give certain persons some of the little money he has saved. However, this man does not want anyone to know all these things. We know him in the village. He, then, is the master of the village--not by means of his wealth, position, diplomas or aspects of culture--because what he has is more splendid than the aspects of culture. He has Egypt's culture, Egypt's tradition, Egypt's experience, Egypt's authenticity, Egypt's solidarity and Egypt's tolerance and love. This is what exists in the village. We have said that this thing combines all the values.

Well, the story of the pasha is indeed a long story. You all know that the title of pasha was brought with money. Well, who gave these titles? Those who gave the titles were Fu'ad or Faruq. Well, one day the people came and told all this family: Get out of the country. Therefore, we must also throw out the values which they had created. The values should again return to the Egyptian authenticity. It is for this reason that I am telling you that I am not enticed by appearances. Nor do I judge people by their wealth or position. However, I judge people according to values and it is imperative for you all to judge people and for us to teach our generations to judge people according to values. This judgment should be handed down on the basis of what a human being represents of this country's values, heritage and ideology, and also of this country's solidarity.

The country has returned to its origin and to its sons. We must expel all the values which were imported into our country. We should not judge people by their appearance, wealth, eloquence of speech, loud voice or elegant clothes, by which means they want to project an appearance. Here also I say that we will judge by values. Why? Because we return to Egypt.

Now I will talk about the building of the Egyptian man. Here I broach point two, about which I have come to talk to you, and it is the infrastructure of our principles. The building of the Egyptian man is the first objective. Why? Because we want to return to what we were. We want to return to love and brotherhood. In the month of Ramadan, we want once again to find everybody breaking his fast in the evening. We do not want to find a human being in the country without sufficient fast-breaking food.

We must return to all our past values, because, as we have seen, when we isolated ourselves from these values and followed imported values, our sons strayed and our youths strayed. They strayed and they will remain astray until we go back to our roots once again. I consider the building of the Egyptian man as the cornerstone in our whole work.

In addition to this, the principles also include democratic socialism. What is democratic socialism? There is a book about it here and you will read it. However, read it with simplicity and without complications. Democratic socialism means that we return once again to our origins.

When we followed imported principles, sons began to spy on their fathers and mothers under the vanguard organization. Why? Because this is what they teach them to do in Russia.

The reason is that in Russia the party comes ahead of the father and the mother. The party is the ideology; there is no religion. Religion is a myth and the narcotic of the peoples, as Lenin had told them.

No, we will return to our origins. By God, I want to tell you something. My father died 2 years after I had assumed office. Until he died, and during those 2 years and just as I did before then, I would go into the house to see him, kiss his hand and sit facing him. By God, he talked to me to try and dissuade me. I was the president of the republic and yet I could not smoke a cigarette in his presence, in the presence of my father. Why did I not change? He knew. My father told me: My son, I know what was going on. I would go into the dining room to him and we would be having lunch. There was nothing more to it. After a while, he would look around and find out that I had gone to another room. He knew that I would be smoking a cigarette or a pipe. He would tell me: My son, I know. The matter is not such. The matter is one of values and heritage to which a human being would adhere and would never be able to change.

Well, as far as I am concerned, what does this have to do with the president of the republic? This matter concerns me and concerns Egypt and the heritage and values which I am upholding. I absolutely cannot accept it for myself to smoke a cigarette in the presence of my father. However, and by God, he said to me more than once: My son, sit down. I want to talk to you. I would tell him: I will come to see you. I would go out for a while and then go back to him. Why have all these things ended? These things must return and they must bring back with them the true image of Egypt. I am practicing these values and it is imperative for you to ask every one of the people to practice them.

"Say not to them a word of contempt, nor repel them, but address them in terms of honor." [verse from the Koran]

Loyalty begins at home, values begin at home, and the father and mother are the peak of loyalty, because, after God, they gave us life by the will of God Almighty.

We go back to our subject. I was talking to you about democratic socialism. Why? Values had completely vanished. As in socialism, in the vanguard organization, ideology is above everything else. Just like this, politically, by God, we are here in this area. In this land religion is part of our system, of our blood; our immortal Nile carried Moses to the pharaoh. The first of the three divine messages was revealed on the Nile. When God Almighty chose to talk to Moses, he sopke to him in Tur Sina' in the land of Egypt, and thus the first of the three divine messages was revealed.

Jesus Christ took shelter with his mother in Egypt from treachery and oppression. He remained in Egypt until he returned [to Palestine]. When it comes to Islam, and during the fierce onslaught of imperialism, Al-Azhar defended Islam from the extreme east in China to the extreme west in the Maghreb. Al-Azhar defended Islam for 1,000 years.

For a country with such a heritage, how can anyone tell me to adhere to an ideology coming from abroad? The country of the three generations and of the three divine books is here. Their roots are here, in Egypt's land.

They said: The organization is above everything. Then, this process ended up with the loss of morals. Opportunism prevailed. The most dangerous thing is that in the name of the public sector, the livelihood of every human being in this country was in the hands of the ruler, and the ruler meant the centers of power.

Then come the destinies of people. This is what made the people negative. Why? Because one either worked for the government and the public sector, or, if one left the government and the public sector, or if one was dismissed, then one was doomed. Things were so because there was nothing else. This was the state of affairs of all the destinies and of the future of the people. How would a man make his living, especially if he had children? What would a man do other than become negative again, suppress fear and remain silent so that he could live and eat, together with his children?

Democratic socialism says no to such things. The three divine religions do not object to public ownership and private ownership. There is also the verse which says that money belongs to God and that people may spend from the money entrusted to them. The money held by the state is not the property of the state, but the state is a trustee of this money. A person who has money is not the owner of this money; it is God's money and the owner is only a trustee of this money. Simply stated, this is democratic socialism. Explain it to the people. People should win their bread with their sweat and we thus go back to the origin, about which I have talked to you. This origin is exerting efforts while performing a task. This is exactly as God Almighty has decreed: the more efforts you exert, the more God gives you. This is the law. The law does not say that man should not own anything. No. Ownership is against society [according to the teachings of the Vanguard Organization]. Well, what did we end up with? We ended up with the state of 1974. Had it not introduced the economic open-door policy in time--and this policy is making daily strides--the country would have been closed up and we would have had no connection with science, we would not be clinging to our roots, and we would have been up in the air. No, we have our roots and our origin, and yet we are lagging behind science by hundreds of years.

Democratic socialism says no. Why is it called socialism? Socialism has a story in our village. I worked in the village. I stayed in our village until I was 6 years old. During irrigation time, we all used to help each other. The village has five or seven water wheels but we all helped in working the water wheels until irrigation was completed in the entire village. We all helped each other during plowing and harvest time, because not everyone had the necessary machines. This is the basis of life. When someone dies, every family in the village sends food to the dead man's family so the mourners and the bereaved family can eat. This is because the family of the dead man does not cook. This is socialism. Hatred is eliminated and replaced by love, brotherhood, cooperation and forgiveness.

Democratic socialism simply represents the two classes of people who are the basis of this country--the peasants and workers. The aristocracy before the 23 July Revolution used to say that the elite class is the pashas, the princes and the royal family. They used to call us peasants, meaning it as an insult. Today we say no. The peasants and workers constitute more than 90 percent of this country.

If we say something, they say no, this is not enough. You must expropriate property and so on. For the first time we in this country are going back to our basic principle of equal opportunities. In the past the son of a peasant was condemned to grow up to become a peasant, and the son of a military man to grow up to become a military man, and the son of a janitor to grow up to become a janitor. By God, we hear what is happening in foreign countries around us. We see presidents of democratic states who grew up selling newspapers and then became presidents. We hear of a president who taught himself. Almighty God rewards everyone who exerts an effort.

Socialism provides equal opportunities. You have heard me or have read in the book [As-Sadat's book] that no one was educated in my village except my father. Today, after the 23 July Revolution, there are engineers, doctors and university professors in Mit Abu al-Kawm. The universities are full of students from Mit Abu al-Kawm and there are many officers, too.

We call it socialism so we can continue to have equal opportunities. Whoever makes an effort, God will reward him. We apply the same principle with regard to money, investment and property ownership. However, we have said that ownership should not exceed 100 feddans, because experience in the old valley showed that when they had thousands of feddans, the owners made themselves lords and rulers. A family there should not own more than 100 feddans and an individual should not own more than 50 feddans. In the party principles we want to say that the new areas consist of millions of feddans, and whoever can cultivate 200 feddans should be allowed to do so. When they plant them, they will provide food for Egypt. It is not only they who will eat. I will also make them pay taxes. Another basic principle is the development of man.

Our democratic socialism means security. I have already told you: Let this be one of the main qualities of our party. Every male and every female throughout Egypt--in the cities, the hamlets, the desert and everywhere else--must have a pension for illness, disability, old age and death. To me this security must be a basic philosophy and it must be a part of the principles of this party, so that as representatives of Egypt we will always be well aware of our values, our religion and our heritage. It would be a disgrace if one of us can eat while his neighbor is hungry. This is what I mean by security.

Our state is a state of science and faith. Science without faith is destructive, and faith without science would set us back and place us at the end of the line, which is what imperialism did to us for hundreds of years. We must have science and faith. We have had some experience in this respect. Once, when I was in Britain, in London, I was asked: You talk about the state of science and faith--what do you mean? Explain it to us.

I told them I mean the following: Before the October War, the maximum achieved by science was the computer. The computer was the top in science and it accomplished fantastic things.

We had computers here in Egypt and still do. So the computer was fed with the available data. If in the October battle we were to go by the findings of the highest achievement in science we would have had to stand helpless. However, it was different when we added faith to it. You have heard me say that my weapons were 20 steps behind Israel's weapons, but my sons made up for these 20 steps and achieved victory with their inferior weapons. To the man who had asked me the question [in London] I said: The peak of science, the computer that you have, has no place for faith. Faith does not count in it. Faith is between man and his God. It is not manmade at all.

Our state is thus a state of faith and science. The two must go together. It is also a state of justice and power. You know that last October I issued a decree to the effect that at military celebrations the president of the republic will wear a military uniform as the supreme commander of the armed forces, and that similarly he will wear the sash of justice. The sash of justice stands for what is right and the military uniform stands for power. Right without power cannot survive, and power without justice is treacherous and destructive. The two go together, just like faith and science.

This is Egypt. We uphold its value and we take our place as a state with the deepest roots and as the cradle of the first civilization in history. The first government ever was formed here in this country 7,000 years ago. Most parts of Europe and America, before and during the middle ages, were still trees with no civilization or science. Our 7,000-year-old civilization and science are still dazzling the world to this day. I have talked to you about general principles. As I have said, let us address ourselves to the people in order to change the old political concept and promote prosperity, happiness, security and safety for our Egyptian people and for future generations, God willing.

I have spoken to you about ethical conduct to which you must be committed and to which I commit myself with you, and to which you must commit yourselves. My aim has been to lay down general principles to guide you as you draw up the principles of the party and go to the people with the most splendid political and democratic achievement in history. Our aim is to erect a state of science and faith, a state of power and justice, a state of security and safety for every citizen, a state of equality for all, with one's work for Egypt as the only merit, not one's wealth or authority. One's merit is determined by what one does for Egypt.

I pray that God Almighty will grant you success and that you will adhere to ethical conduct to which I, before anyone else, commit myself.

Additional Passage

NC1620142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1242 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at 15 August meeting of provisional Constituent Committee of National Democratic Party--recorded]

[Excerpt] Before I finish, I will introduce your brothers to you. Husni Mubarak, the vice president. [applause] Why did I choose him? I will tell you something.

Do you know what I told Ibrahim Shukri when he approached me about forming the Young Egypt Party? Ahmad Husayn made us join political action through the Young Egypt Party while we were still young officers. He admired Ahmad Husayn very much. I told Ibrahim: Go to Ahmad Husayn and tell him that I wholly agree, but let him sign the declaration forming the Young Egypt Party and I will sign after him.

I will look for a constitutional solution [to let Ahmad Husayn sign first this time as well] when the time comes for us to sign the declaration forming the party. [applause] I will stick to this promise because I consider it a moral debt. It was Ahmad Husayn, who is now in poor health, who opened our eyes to this struggle which we are undergoing--the 23 July Revolution and other things. He opened our eyes and organized us into groups which forged this road. I feel that it is an act of loyalty that Ahmad Husayn should sign first, and I, the president of the republic, sign after him. As I told you, I am responsible for every member of the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt and for the Young Egypt Party and for every man in Egypt. It is my duty to provide to every man and to future generations security, safety and dignity. There will be absolutely no animosity between me and any man. [applause] I pray God Almighty to grant you success.

God willing, we will open a club for the party. We will meet there every night, God willing. One day a week our sons the youth will also meet there. Every night I will be with you at the club, God willing. However, what is important is that when I return from Camp David, God willing, you will have finished your work, as I said, on the level of the governorates, and what will remain will be at the level of the republic.

Before I finish, as I said, I introduce our brothers. I chose Husni today. Husni was the commander of the air force [during the October War]. The air force was the cause of our defeat twice--in 1956 and 1967. Husni took over a dilapidated establishment called the Egyptian Air Force. You heard me say that we asked Russia to send us a Russian commander for our air force. When they agreed, I and 'Abd an-Nasir were happy. Why? Our air force was so weak that we were defeated twice. Thank God, they withdrew their approval 2 hours after they accepted.

Thank God, before the October War I appointed Husni [commander of the air force]. I told him: Not only the battle but Egypt's sky from Aswan to Alexandria is your trust. For the first time in the history of wars--it has not happened in the entire military history--the air force told the commanders of the 2d and 3d armies that it had extra flight sorties ready to help them, but the commanders declined.

Husni waged his battle. He launched the first air strike. He protected Egypt's sky. All of you are aware of this. The sirens in Egypt were not sounded at all. [applause] My will is that you should always honor the heroes of any last battle. This is my will to you. Honor greatly the heroes of any last battle that takes place. These heroes offer their blood without asking anything in return. They do not sit in air-conditioned rooms or warm water. They lived for 7 years in the sand on the canal's bank--night and day, in the cold and in the heat, until I issued my order to them. Their performance was beyond any imagination. They offset any deficiency in weapons. They triumphed and they set the best examples for Egypt, the Arabs and the whole world.

This is Husni Mubarak. [applause] Husni Mubarak will be the provisional deputy leader of the party, as I am the provisional leader. [applause] Until the battle is over, God willing--I mean the battle of forming the party--and elections are held throughout the republic, I and he will continue to have these provisional posts in the party.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd will be the secretary of the provisional Constituent Committee. [applause] I have known Fikri since we were 10 years old at [name indistinct] school. From that time and until today--and I must not disclose his age because it is not right for me to say it [laughter]--Fikri has been a man of ethics, principles and ideals. As I told you, in our march we want to assess every man by his ethics and ideals. This is the criterion. [applause]

Following this comes Mahir [not further identified]. He is a veteran of the previous national party. You know him better than I. [applause]

Then comes Muhammad Radwan. You the People's Assembly deputies are afraid. [applause] He is from lower Egypt. Do not be angry; I love those from upper Egypt very much. [applause] Then comes Muhammad [surname indistinct]. [applause] He is the leader of your trade union. [applause] I have been a member of his trade union since I was a driver and a porter. [applause] Moreover, Muhammad has been my colleague throughout the periods of struggle, before and after the revolution.

The criterion, as I said, is that I am looking for values, ethics, faith and firmness--this is what I am looking for. We want every Egyptian to have these qualities. We want every Egyptian to have faith, values, firmness and zeal. This is our mission.

We have chosen Mansur [not further identified] as member of the provisional Secretariat General so that he, Mahir and Muhammad may assist Fikri in the stage of forming the party. You will also seek their help so that you may organize their work until the elections are held. According to the rules we will agree upon regarding the post of the leader of the party, the elections for this post will also be held in an atmosphere of full democracy. [applause]

Brothers, there remains a person whom I must introduce to you. He is Dr Sufi and he has exerted great effort. Dr Sufi is a professor, a scientist, [words indistinct] and a politician. He is a man of principles and values. For this reason he participated in drawing up the theory of our socialist democracy. He will continue to work and you will see him working with you in preparing the paper of principles and so forth. God willing, he will reamin with us and with the march. God willing, he will remain among those in the forefront.

A genuine, deep-rooted Egyptian organization will come into existence for the first time. Every group of deputies and every group of those who have joined the party must form a family in each governorate, a family in the real sense of the world--fraternity, mutual support, cohesion, exchange of visits, cooperation and mutual understanding. We must exert everything for the sake of our people--each group in its governorate. May God grant you success and may God's peace be upon you. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL MEETS EILTS, GHURBAL

NC161541Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil today met with U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts. He also met with Egyptian ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal. During the two meetings discussions centered on developments in the Middle East and arrangements being made for the Camp David meeting, which will be attended by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The meeting will begin on 5 September.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT WORKERS

NC162219Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat met this evening with the leaders of public transport workers in Alexandria. President as-Sadat delivered a comprehensive speech in which he explained and analyzed the political and social life in Egypt before and after the revolution.

President as-Sadat spoke about political conditions before the revolution and how the parties, supported by imperialism and the palace, corrupted political life. The president explained how the 23 July Revolution broke out and how Egypt has become a state representing the workers and the peasants, who are the overwhelming majority of the people.

President as-Sadat then explained how the corrective revolution took place on 15 May 1971 and how the revolution was supported by all sectors of the people. President as-Sadat said: We then began building the state of institutions with its various branches. Today we add to it the press as the fourth branch.

The president spoke about freedom of the press since 1974 and the attempts by some persons to exploit this freedom. The president affirmed that there will be no going back on democracy, or freedom, or the sovereignty of the law. The president affirmed in this respect that freedom of the press does not mean tendentious criticism; it primarily means construction and not destruction. We want to build our democracy on a sound basis. At the same time we want to build our homeland because it is the right of every citizen, be he a worker or a peasant, to live a dignified life and to feel assured about himself, his sons and the generations after him.

The president spoke about the great tasks awaiting Egypt and the hard and persistent work needed until food and housing become available to every citizen. He said: We are pursuing this course with sweat and production. Every citizen in Egypt is now insured against disability, sickness, old age and death. Egypt's huge resources have not been exploited yet. We will exploit them through hard work and production and through our democratic socialism, which is based on development.

The president spoke about Egypt's plans until 1980, as well as its plans until the year 2000. He said: We must increase production until we become an affluent society.

The president then reviewed the events since the corrective revolution. He stressed that the National Democratic Party is working to achieve prosperity for every citizen in Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR: CAMP DAVID IS WASHINGTON'S LAST CARD

NC161110Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Cairo, 16 August--In its commentary today AL-AKHBAR points out that the commentaries of all the world newspapers and news agencies continue to affirm that the Camp David conference will be Menahem Begin's last chance and that Begin's holding on to land is the basic obstacle to the establishment of peace.

AL-AKHBAR adds: The Camp David conference will not be effective if the United States does not play the role of full partner in the peace process. This U.S. role was affirmed by President Jimmy Carter 2 days ago, when he said that Washington will not take the role of an onlooker or act as postman but will participate in the peace process to safeguard its national interests.

AL-AKHBAR adds: There is no doubt that this important statement by Carter affirms the degree of importance which the United States is pinning on this conference and the results expected from it.

AL-AKHBAR says that Carter frankly pointed out the hopes and importance which his country is pinning on the conference when he said he was ready to take the risks of his convocation of the conference and to bear the consequences.

In conclusion, AL-AKHBAR says: Therefore, without mentioning any feelings of optimism or pessimism regarding the results of the Camp David conference, it can be said that this conference will be a decisive step in the peace march in the Middle East and that it will be the last card which Washington will be playing for the sake of ending this problem.

CAIRO RADIO ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC162024Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[By 'Abd al-'Azim Hammad]

[Excerpts] It has been reported from Washington that the U.S. Government has embarked on a general review and study of its policy on the Middle East in preparation for the Camp David tripartite summit conference next month.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has stated that the U.S. aim is to promote a declaration of intentions containing the bases of an overall settlement for the Middle East conflict. He said that the questions of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the future of the Palestinian people in the West Bank, and the meaning of secure borders will be at the center of the Camp David discussions.

It is now reasonably clear that U.S. diplomacy has finally taken the long-awaited step of adopting a specific position on the points of disagreement in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations. This means that U.S. diplomacy will take initiatives which at this moment the U.S. officials insist on calling "the proposals necessary to bridge the gap between the negotiators, without taking the form of a complete plan for a final settlement." These initiatives could spare the Middle East the danger of final fading of the peace efforts to an unpredictable extent as a result of the great gap between the Egyptian and Israeli positions. It is known that this gap is owing to the Israeli side's aggressive and expansionist approach.

Only yesterday Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel has a right to build paramilitary settlements on the West Bank. He said this at a time when he was denying claims that his government is seeking to torpedo the Camp David conference and reaffirming his interest in the success of the conference. How can such a position lead to the success of any negotiations, unless Israel is made to feel that the United States, its major world supporter, does not agree with this position, if it does not actually oppose it?

We believe that all the necessary moral and legal justifications for the adoption of a U.S. position against the Israeli expansionist policy are available, in international law for example. The UN Charter and resolutions ban the occupation of territory by force and uphold the principle of territorial integrity and sovereignty as two firm rights for all states in the world.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FORMS FOUR COMMITTEES

NC170900Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 17 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Four committees have been formed by the National Democratic Party. These are the Committee on Information and Foreign Relations, the Committee on Organization and Membership, the Committee on the Party Program and the Committee on Viewpoints and Proposals.

The formation of these committees was announced by the secretary general of the provisional Constituent Committee, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, at the meeting which the committee held yesterday.

'Ubayd said: The Committee on Information and Foreign Relations will include all the information officials who are members of the Constituent Committee. This committee will specialize in preparing a working paper on the party's outlook on the role of the information media at present, and preparing a periodic internal newsletter on the party's news, activities and achievements.

Fikri Makram 'Ubayd noted that the committee on organization and membership will specialize in preparing the files for the party members, laying down conditions for membership and discussing the organizational structure--and the method of building this structure--from the base to the peak. Furthermore, the committee will assume the task of overseeing the elections for the party committees in the electoral constituencies.

The Committee on the Party Program will prepare the proposals related to the amendment of the program's outlines. It will pinpoint the principal landmarks of the party's program and its positive, distinct aspects. The committee will also specialize in preparing an action guide to direct the work of the call [lijan ad-da'wah] committees [presumably for party membership] in the governatorates, when discussions and dialogs are held in the electoral constituencies, and in receiving the proposals and viewpoints sent in from the governorates and the electoral constituencies. The committee will draft the party's final program and assess and submit this program to the party's general congress.

The Committee on Viewpoints and Proposals will specialize in receiving the viewpoints of the party members and their proposals in the various domains. This committee will also specialize in analyzing these viewpoints and proposals and formulating the solutions needed for them.

PRESIDENT AL-BAKR VISITS EDUCATION MINISTRY

JN161519Y Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 August--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has stressed that socialist construction and democratic practice in Iraq require escalation of the struggle to completely and urgently eradicate illiteracy.

The president underlined the importance of mobilizing all potentials to quickly and successfuly accomplish this task. This was stated by President al-Bakr during a visit to the Education Ministry here today.

President al-Bakr also called for defining the basic character of the Arab citizen, concentrating on the identity of the Arab nation and its message through deepening the original Arab educational and cultural concepts.

President al-Bakr also stressed the importance of deepening the national and socialist conceptions of education with the object of re-educating the Arab man into a man with open scientific mind, high morality and original tribute to the efforts being exerted in preparation for the national campaign for tne eradication of illiteracy. [as received]

President al-Bakr was briefed by Education Minister Mchammad Mahjun on the stages covered by the implementation of the law for the comprehensive national campaign for compulsory eradication of illiteracy and compulsory education.

KURDISTAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

JN161547Y Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 16 August--The Kurdistan Revolutionary Party stressed [its] stand alongside Arab nation issues and support of the Palestine Arab people's fight for restoring their full rights over their homeland.

A statement by the party here today on occasion of its anniversary also affirmed the destiny alliance with the Arab people and their revolutionary vanguard the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. It extolled the accomplishments realized by the 17th July revolution, leading among which [is] granting self-rule to our Kurdish people.

The statement emphasized backing to the Eritrean people's just struggle for self-determination and stand alongside all liberation movements and peoples fighting against imperialism and its agents.

BRIEFS

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Baghdad, 15 August--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received this morning Asena Sencer, the new Turkish ambassador to Iraq, who presented his credentials. The presentation was attended by Minister of State and Acting Foreign Minister Hamid 'Alwan, Acting Head of the President's Office Staff Col Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, and Chief of Protocol at the Presidential Palace Wahbi 'Abd ar-Razzaq. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 15 Aug 78 JN]

ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD ARRIVES IN AMMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN161224Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad arrived in Amman this morning for a short visit to Jordan during which he will meet with high-ranking Jordanian officials. Riyad told a JNA correspondent that his current tour of the member states of the Arab Solidarity Committee and the frontline states is aimed at discussing the current Arab situation as well as the topics to be brought up at the coming meeting of the Arab League Council.

Riyad was met at Amman Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Zaki al-Qusus and the acting chief of protocol.

Meets With Husayn

JN161604Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 16 August--His Majesty King Husayn met with Mahmud Riyad, Arab League secretary general at Al-Hashimiyah Palace at noon today. During the meeting they discussed the means to restore Arab solidarity and consolidate the Arab position.

The meeting was attended by his excellency the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Meets With Badran

JN161605Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 16 August--Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today Mahmud Riyad, Arab League secretary general. During the meeting they discussed the appropriate means for restoring Arab solidarity, the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the preparations for the next Arab foreign ministers' conference.

The meeting was attended by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Leaves Amman

JN170931Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 17 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 17 August--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad left Amman this morning after a 2-day visit to Jordan. During his visit Riyad met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

Before his departure Riyad said that his talks in Jordan had dealt with the current situation in the Middle East and the means to strengthen Arab solidarity. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, the Egyptian charge d'affaires, the acting chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry and a number of officials.

AD-DUSTUR WEIGHS CARTER'S STATEMENT ON SUMMIT

JN151115Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 15 Aug 78 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "Arab Rights and U.S. Interests"]

[Text] In his first statement on the Camp David meeting, President Carter announced that he would assume the role of an active mediator despite the fact that he considers the United States to be a full partner owing to its interests in the Middle East linked to energy sources and to U.S. national security requirements. President Carter did not try to minimize the political dangers surrounding the coming meeting, pointing out frankly that he would be personally tied to any failure that might result from the meeting.

What draws attention is that Carter preferred to concentrate on the oil interests and national security requirements which bind the United States to the Middle East as if to say that he would take his country's interests and security into consideration at the Camp David meeting.

If the U.S. President does so, it will necessarily become evident to him that a response to Arab rights, embodied in a comprehensive withdrawal and a recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, does not at all contradict U.S. oil interests and security requirements in the area. He will discover that the act of responding to Arab rights will in itself become a strong guarantee for these interests and requirements.

If President Carter adheres to his country's interests, this will lead to the exposure of the "real contradiction" existing between these interests and the Zionist greed for expansion, the sole concern of which is to swallow up usurped Arab territories at the expense of peace, Arab rights and U.S. interests and non-U.S. interests alike.

Needless to say, the hint to raise the banner of U.S. interests at the Camp David meeting does not please Israel. Perhaps Israel would consider this a betrayal or transgression of the priority in position that Israeli greed has been privileged to enjoy over U.S. interests all these years.

For this reason, one can assume that President Carter's attempt at Campt David to put his country's interest before Israeli greed on the list of priorities will be a very arduous task. If this attempt is seriously and firmly made, it is not farfetched to say that President Carter will then be the target for indiscriminate Israeli campaigns accusing him of impartiality or even anti-Semitism. In such a case, Israel, backed by the pressure groups colluding with it, will spare no effort to put Carter before a direct and public test of confrontation in the American arena.

In any case, it is unwise for the Arabs to be swept away by an optimism based on premature conclusions, because past experience contains many U.S. initiatives which in the end did not necessarily deliver the expected results.

AL-HUSS TALKS TO JOURNALISTS AFTER CABINET MEETING

NC161415Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpt] At 1045 today, President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the weekly cabinet session, which Prime Minister al-Huss and the ministers attended. Following the cabinet session, which ended at 1245, President Sarkis held a meeting attended by Prime Minister al-Huss; Minister Butrus; Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri; the chief of the general staff, Staff Col Munir Turbayy; and Lebanon's permanent UN representative, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni. The meeting reviewed the general situation in the south. After this meeting, the following dialog took place between Prime Minister al-Huss and journalists:

Question: What about the nature of the meetings which preceded and followed this meeting. Is it possible to give a picture of these meetings?

Answer: The meetings dealt with the results of my visit to fraternal Syria. Discussions also dealt with the various aspects of this subject--which were also submitted to the cabinet.

Question: What about the meeting which was held with the army commander, the chief of the general staff and Ambassador Tuwayni? They have naturally briefed you on the outcome of their meeting with General Erskine and General Cuq.

Answer: This meeting was held to study the discussions in the army command concerning the position of the military unit stationed in the south.

Question: Is there anything new concerning the situation in the south and the subject of the army presence there?

Answer: No. There is nothing new that we can discuss at this stage.

Question: After making a general assessment of the outcome of your visit to Damascus and after the meetings which were held today in the Presidential Palace, how is the situation now and does it look good?

Answer: More efforts must be made in order to attain the result we desire.

Butrus Discusses Meeting

NC161536Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Upon leaving the Presidential Palace at 1510, after meeting with His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and after attending the cabinet session, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Butrus said: We are still studying, discussing, reviewing possibilities, and analyzing information.

Asked about the possible solutions brought by Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni following his contacts in the United Nations, Minister Butrus replied that it is possible, in the light of the information conveyed by Ambassador Tuwayni, that some moves will be made at the UN level in addition to other moves.

Regarding the meetings that the army commander, top level commanders and Ambassador Tuwayni have held with Generals Erskine and Cuq, and whether they had conveyed any new solutions from Israel, Minister Butrus said: The United Nations, through its local commanding officers, has conveyed to us certain ideas which are the subject of discussions and scrutiny. However, we have adopted no decision on them to date because we do not think that they fulfill the desired aims in principle.

Concerning the new information conveyed by the U.S. ambassador, Minister Butrus said: We are gathering information from all sources and are striving to form a complete and comprehensive picture which will enable us to adopt the decisions that will insure the public interest.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS WITH PHALANGIST LEADERS

NC161750Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] At 1630 today His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis met with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and his son, Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil. The meeting lasted until 1835, after which Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil made a statement. He appealed for national detente in order to extricate Lebanon from the current situation.

SHAM'UN COMMENTS ON RECENT AL-HUSS VISIT TO SYRIA

NC161205Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on Prime Minister al-Huss' visits to Damascus and Latakia, former President Camille Sham'un said: It is my duty to explain the following clearly and finally:

There will be no political solution before all the [alien] armed forces, without exception, pull out of Lebanon. There will be no renewal for the mandate of all the forces which constitute the Arab Deterrent Force. This force must gradually withdraw from Lebanese territory in deference to their feelings and in particular in deference to the dignity and feelings of the Saudi and Sudanese forces for whom we harbor feelings of amity, appreciation and gratitude.

DEPUTY OUTLINES PROPOSAL FOR DEMILITARIZING BEIRUT

NC161432Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] At noon today, Deputy Munir Abu Fadil held a press conference in which he outlined his proposal calling for the demilitarization of Beirut and its suburbs. The proposal also calls for banning armed men and all armed manifestations in this area for the assumption of the security tasks by the Arab Deterrent Forces, the Lebanese Army and the Internal Security Forces until the time when the Lebanese armed forces will be able to carry out this task and assume responsibility for security themselves. The proposal also calls for withdrawing heavy and medium weapons from this area and for suspending all [unofficial] radio broadcasts.

The proposal also calls for banning all unauthorized newspapers, bulletins and magazines, and for the implementation of all agreements and supplements signed with the PLO, or for the introduction of new regulations in agreement with the aforementioned organization.

Implementation of the proposal calls for the formation of a military committee to include commanders responsible for security, whose tasks will be determined by a cabinet decree.

ERSKINE DISCUSSES KAWKABA UNIT WITH LEBANESE

NC1612262 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 16 Aug 78 NC

[Text] UNIFIL Commander General Erskine, his deputy commander, Cuq, and his political adviser arrived in Beirut this morning.

Erskine immediately went to the National Defense Ministry where he met with the army commander, Gen Victor Khuri. Ambassador Tuwayni and senior officers attended the meeting.

They discussed matters pertaining to the Lebanese Army unit held up in Kawkaba. The meeting lasted about 3 hours.

General Erskine briefed the Lebanese officials on the results of his discussions yesterday with the Israeli commander of the northern area on the possibility of moving the regular Lebanese unit stationed in Kawkaba to Tibnin by helicopters.

Reports received by the Voice of Lebanon radio from the circles connected with the UN Command in the south indicate that the Israeli commander promised General Erskine that he would give him the Israeli Defense Ministry's view on this subject in the next few hours.

No information has been available so far on Israel's view on this matter.

PREMIER AL-HUSS ON RECENT DAYAN STATEMENT ON LEBANON

NC170908Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Commenting on the principles of the Israeli policy toward the situation in Lebanon referred to by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: Israel is hiding behind false claims and is using fabricated pretexts to bar the legitimate authority in Lebanon from exercising its natural right of sovereignty over its territory in the south. Israel is preventing the Lebanese military unit [in Kawkaba] from continuing its advance to the south within the framework of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426.

While hiding behind some of the local groups, Israel's obstruction of the mission of the military unit in the south is overt interference in Lebanon's internal affairs on one hand and blatant defiance of the international will expressed in UN Security Council resolutions on the other.

It is futile for Israel to attempt to sow causes for division among the Lebanese through the claims it is disseminating--claims about party divisions, in order to use them to strike Lebanon and its domestic front.

PLO ACCUSES U.S., ISRAEL OF AL-FAKIHANI INCIDENT

NC170619Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 17 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The PLO has accused American and Israeli intelligence of perpetrating the Al-Fakihani incident near Sabra camp--the incident which was aimed at the Palestine Liberation Front and which claimed the lives of over 200 persons.

This accusation has been published in the newspaper FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH. The paper said that it was aimed at harming the Palestinian revolution's reputation and defaming its image.

The paper contends that the operation would not have been achieved by the American and Israeli intelligence had it not been for the terrorist campaigns carried out by the Iraqi regime against the PLO.

Meanwhile, rescue operations have continued in the wrecked building in Al-Fakihani quarter. These operations are now concentrated in the basement of the building, which has been completely destroyed.

Yesterday, 7 more bodies were recovered, bringing the total of the bodies so far recovered from under the debris to 156.

Palestinian sources have said that contacts are being held aimed at publishing a report by the investigation committee formed by the Palestinian resistance regarding the blowing up of the building. It has been learned from the investigation committee that the building was wrecked by a huge explosive charge which was placed in an automobile, which was then parked near an ammunition and explosives depot. When the charge went off, the depot blew up and the 9-story building was razed.

PALESTINIANS IN BEIRUT REPORTEDLY DETAIN BRITON, EGYPTIANS

NC151355Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 15 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 15 August--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM reports today that the Palestinian revolution security services in Beirut have arrested nine people on suspicion of being connected with the acts of sabotage which took place in the western area of Beirut. The latest of these acts of sabotage was the blowing up of the eight-story building in which more than 100 people were killed and 75 others injured.

Quoting Palestinian sources, the paper says that the detainees include a young Briton, who claims to be a journalist and carries forged papers. He was arrested while taking photographs of buildings, including the residences and offices of Palestinian leaders.

The paper adds that the detainees also include a number of Egyptians, one of whom has admitted that he is an explosives expert. These were detained on Venetia Street in Beirut.

KHADDAM DISCUSSES CAMP DAVID, ARAB SITUATION, LEBANON

JN170659Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 17 August--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has declared that Syria always makes its political decisions on the basis of its understanding of the nature of the political struggle with the Israeli enemy and in light of its domestic and pan-Arab interests.

In statements published by the Lebanese newspapers yesterday, Khaddam declared that Syria is not a country which discusses issues with others in an atmosphere of pressure.

Speaking about the Camp David conference, Khaddam said: The conference will achieve no results because such a road cannot lead to a just peace. If any results materialize from the conference, they will be in Israel's interests.

Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, Khaddam said: The plotting against the Arabs, their issues and their nation and against the Palestine issue naturally reflects on Lebanon and other parts of the Arab homeland.

Khaddam emphasized that the establishment of a patriotic political grouping embracing all sides opposing partition and the fight against Israel based on the unity of the Lebanese people and their territorial integrity are basic and essential matters.

Asked about the continued provocations against the Arab Deterrent Forces, Khaddam said: The provocations taking place fall within the context of serving As-Sadat's policy and Israel above all. It is obvious that the Lebanese Government has made a decision to send its forces to southern Lebanon. Sa'd Haddad, who is an Israeli stooge, has placed obstacles in the way of the army's entry into the south. Israel's objective is clear in this process and is aimed at serving Israel's policy in the area--a policy based on the liquidation of the Palestine issue, the consolidation of its presence in the occupied areas, the partition of Lebanon, and the creation of big problems for the Arab nation. Therefore, what is taking place is part of a plan and, consequently, we must make every effort to defend legitimacy and the future and unity of Lebanon.

Khaddam pointed out that there is a connection between what is taking place in southern Lebanon and what often takes place in Beirut. The recent provocations are aimed at covering up the Israeli stand which is based on placing obstacles in the way of the legitimate Lebanese authorities in order to prevent them from performing their role in Lebanon by creating a problem to divert attention away from the Israeli role in southern Lebanon in particular and in Lebanon in general.

Khaddam said Syria is neither against persons nor for persons, but is for the patriotic line represented in the unity of Lebanon and in the rejection of dealing with Israel. Syria opposes such dealing and is trying to prevent civil war.

Asked about Syria's stand toward the process of building the Lebanese Army, Khaddam said: Our views have been expressed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on several occasions. Our views are based on the concept of working to build a national army serving as a shield for Lebanon and for all of us--an army which can maintain dignity and independence for Lebanon and defend its borders against the Zionist enemy.

Khaddam said if Israel decides to commit aggression, the Arab nation cannot but confront this aggression with all its means. He explained that there are continuous contacts among the states of the steadfastness and confrontation front and that there is continuous work to activate this front.

Asked about the relationship between As-Sadat's designs and the assassinations taking place in the Palestinian arena to liquidate the Palestinian presence, Khaddam said that the design is clear and has two arms--a political arm represented by the Egyptian regime and a military arm represented by the Iraqi regime.

Concluding his statements, Khaddam said: What is intended by this onslaught is to strike at the PLO so as to undermine the Palestinian political presence because the PLO represents this presence. The two arms--As-Sadat's and At-Tikriti's--are working to end this presence. As-Sadat will withdraw his recognition of the PLO, and the Iraqi regime is currently terminating this presence through the campaign of physical liquidation it is waging against the leaders of the Palestinian revolution.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS CAMP DAVID

JN161540Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid received the USSR ambassador in Damascus this morning. The discussion during the meeting centered on the relations between the two friendly countries and the situation in the Middle East area in light of As-Sadat's capitulationist steps and their negative impact on Arab and international levels. The discussion also dealt with the Camp David summit, which constitutes a part of the Zionist-imperialist scheme and is aimed at dismembering the Arab rank and obliterating the Palestinian question.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HALABI RECEIVES JORDANIAN MINISTERS

JN161544Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received the Jordanian minister of supplies, Marwan al-Qasim, and the minister of municipal and rural affairs, Ibrahim Ayyub. During the meeting, the Jordanian ministers briefed Al-Halabi on the topics that had been discussed by the Jordanian and Syrian sides aimed at coordinating steps in the field of insuring food supplies and achieving agricultural integration between the two fraternal countries.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN161611Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the Eritrean Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], held a press conference in Damascus at noon today. In the press conference, Nasir lauded Syria's position toward the Eritrean revolution. He said that Syria--party, government and people--has supported the Eritrean revolution's 17-year long struggle.

Nasir asserted that despite the vicious Ethiopian onslaught, the ELF is determined to continue the struggle until all the objectives of the Eritrean people for independence and self-determination are achieved. He pointed out that the current military situation of the Eritrean revolution is better than before. The Ethiopian occupation forces are being completely encircled by the Eritrean forces who are fully determined to defeat the invaders and aggressors, Nasir added.

LIBYA

FINNISH FIRM, USSR TO BUILD NUCLEAR PLANT IN LIBYA

LD151034Y Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0500 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Imartan Voima and Finnish industry will deliver--in cooperation with the USSR--a big nuclear power plant of the Loviisa type to Libya. The USSR has already concluded an agreement with Libya concerning the delivery of the plant. Imatran Voima was offered cooperation with the USSR last spring and the cooperation agreement was signed in June. The deliveries of equipment for the nuclear power plant, which may well be built in cooperation with the USSR, and the share in the project, will be apportioned according to the same principles which applied in nuclear power plant projects carried out in Finland. Imatran Voima will receeive the basic information needed for the planning of the Libyan project in the next few months.

MAURITANIA

MOUSTAPHA OULD SALECK RECEIVES LIBYAN DELEGATION

LD162216Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee of National Recovery, received this morning the visiting Libyan delegation led by the minister of agriculture. Following the meeting, the Libyan minister of agriculture said that he extended greetings from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to Lieutenant Colonel Saleck. He added that he has handed Lieutenant Colonel Saleck an invitation from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for the anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. The minister also said that he reviewed cooperation between the two countries with Lieutenant Colonel Saleck.

"On a question concerning tension in our region and the efforts made to eliminate it, the minister said that Libya notes with satisfaction the present development of events because some of the parties concerned are trying to put right mistakes committed in the past."

Following this meeting, the Libyan delegation held talks with the minister of foreign affairs.

MAURITANIAN ENVOY TO U.S. DISMISSED FOR FRAUD

PA161903Y Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 16 Aug 78 PA

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, 16 Aug (AFP)--Mauritanian ambassador to the United States Mohamed Nassim Ould Kochman, who announced his resignation in Washington yesterday, had been dismissed for embezzlement and fraud, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

According to the spokesman, ousted President Moktar Ould Daddah had decided to dismiss Mr Kochman, who was informed of the decision by telegram on July 4. The military junta which deposed the president on July 10 endorsed the decision. Mr Kochman was removed from the Mauritanian diplomatic service and could face legal proceedings, the spokesman added.

In about mid-July, the Mauritanian Embassy first counsellor in Washington, Moktar Ould Haye, took over from Mr Kochman in a ceremony attended by Dey Ould Brahim, director of administrative affairs in charge of embassy inspections, the spokesman said.

Mr Kochman had cited his friendship with the ousted president as a reason for his resignation. The spokesman said that Mr Kochman was also accused of having presented himself in several countries as a special envoy of the former president.

BEGIN OUTLINES POLICY GOALS FOR CAMP DAVID TALKS

TA161640Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 16 Aug 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] At this moment, the graduation ceremony of the first class of the National Security College is underway. Our military correspondent, Yosi 'Abadi, is in our broadcasting van at the college and he will bring excerpts of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's words spoken just a few minutes ago. [begin recording]

[Begin] The army must prepare itself for war; the cabinet must act toward preventing it. This is the distribution of tasks between the military and the political leaderships. And they are interconnected. The stronger the army is, the more obedient it is and the faster its various forces move, the easier it will be for the political leadership to prevent the outbreak of war. [end recording]

['Abadi] The distribution of tasks and the weight of the security burden that rests on the army and the cabinet were the central issues on which the prime minister spoke. Begin quoted words by renowned military experts, some of whose theories and views were learned in the course of the schoolyear at the college, and expressed his opinion about what they wrote. Thus, for example, he opposed Clausewitz, who said at the beginning of the century that war is the continuation of policy by other means. In the prime minister's opinion, war is cutting oneself off from everything, including policy.

As for the political issues, Begin also referred to the upcoming summit at Camp David. [begin recording]

[Begin] One must discuss very calmly, with peace of mind, the serious problems we are facing. However, we are going to that tripartite meeting with all good will to bring about its success. As I wrote to U.S. Secretary of State Vance yesterday, I believe that all three countries want the meeting to succeed, but none wants it more than Israel. Perhaps [they want it] as much as we do, but definitely not more than we do. Therefore, we are also going to that meeting with the idea of discernment [havhana] not distinction [havdala] between peace agreements and peaceful relations, and all this in order to prevent war and to bring peace to our nation and our neighbors. [end recording]

['Abadi] The prime minister congratulated the graduates and wished them success.

This is the end of the first class of the highest educational institute in the defense system. Back to the studio.

More on Begin Remarks

TA161805Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 16 Aug 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Today, the first class of the National Security College graduated. This is the first class of college graduates since the college renewed its activity following the 6-day war.

At the end of 1 schoolyear, 26 graduates, including 1 woman, graduated. Attending the ceremony were Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, IDF major generals on active duty as well as reservists, and foreign military attaches. The guest of honor at the ceremony was Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Our correspondent, Avraham Lalo, brings excerpts from his words: [begin recording]

[Lalo] The army must prepare itself for war; the cabinet must act toward peace--this is the distribution of tasks. The stronger and better trained the army is, the easier it will be for the political leadership to conduct the political negotiations. This is how the prime minister opened his speech.

In mentioning the political negotiations, he had something to say about the tripartite summit meeting at Camp David.

[Begin] I would like to say to the commanders on the day of their graduation that the meeting at Camp David is very important, but we should not call it fateful. The fate of our nation does not depend on a meeting--not at the King David [Hotel in Jerusalem] or at Camp David. We will not shape our position according to threats, whether these are threats of the sword or threats of oil. Israel must never be influenced by that element. If, God forbid, it had been influenced, there would have been no end to this influence and no one knows where we would have ended. We will not be influenced by any threats, and we ask that such threats not be made against us. However, we are going toward that tripartite meeting with all good will to bring about its success. As I wrote to the U.S. secretary of state yesterday, I believe that all three countries want the meeting to succeed, but none wants it more than Israel.

[Lalo] During the political negotiations Israel will strive to reach a peace treaty, not a peace agreement--which is an abstract term--but rather a peace treaty--which is a term that is a well-known, established term in international law. The prime minister emphasized that it might be difficult for us to reach a peace treaty immediately, in which case there is yet another way out:

[Begin--in midsentence]...and because we want peace, we are also prepared to discuss a state of affairs in which it would not be possible to hold a practical discussion on peace treaties and peaceful relations with the other party immediately and directly. The peace treaties will be signed when the time comes, and in the meantime, we will maintain peaceful relations: no more war, no more bloodshed, no more aggression--these are peaceful relations and everything is open in the relations between the nations.

[Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew at 1900 GMT on 16 August carries a 3-minute videotape excerpt of Prime Minister Begin's remarks to the graduating class which provides the following addition at this point: "between the nations: the border and the home [as heard], the economic field, tourism and more. This is the substance of peaceful relations as long as the peace treaty has not been signed. Therefore, we agree to discuss--on the basis of mutuality--how to make arrangements which will bring us closer, in the first stage, to peaceful relations."]

No more interim agreements--these are agreements for a limited period of time whose essence is a unilateral Israeli withdrawal. There is no longer a need [for such agreements] and there is no longer a way to repeat the agreements as they were signed in the past. I will call such an agreement not an interim agreement--that is, not a temporary agreement--but a permanent partial agreement.

Suppose we are presented with a proposal to give certain territory over to the other party: We will be prepared to discuss this even before we reach the peace treaties, but only on the basis of mutuality. Israel will not discuss any issue which concerns the future unless it is discussed mutually.

And if we attain such an agreement--which nevertheless is still not a peace treaty--which concerns a certain party [of the final peace arrangement] but for always not for 3 or even 10 years, but a permanent arrangement, this will bring us closer to maintaining peaceful relations, which is the hallway leading to peace treaties. [end recording]

Jerusalem POST on Remarks

TA170700Y Jerusalem POST in English 17 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman, POST military correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said yesterday that Israel would pursue a "permanent partial peace" at the Camp David talks, knowing that a full peace treaty is impossible at this stage.

Comprehensively outlining Israel's policy goals in the talks for the first time, the premier was addressing the graduation ceremony of 20 senior military officers and defence officials near Tel Aviv.

He said that the time of iterim agreements, based on unilateral Israeli concessions, was over. Instead, Israel was seeking to end the state of war by concentrating on attaining peaceful relations.

A permanent partial peace, he said, would mean an end to bloodshed, open border, economic ties and free movement of tourists.

"This is what we will be taking to Camp David with us," he said.

The premier warned that Israel will not adopt positions under "threat of either force or oil." While the meeting at Camp David was an important one, "Israel's future does not depend on any one meeting," he said.

In a precise and forceful speech made from prepared notes, the premier told the officers that it was the army's job to prepare for war, and the politicians' job to prevent it.

He said that Israel had to make sure that "never again would there be a Yom Kippur when both military intelligence and the country's leaders were taken by surprise.

Never again, he said, must Israel read the enemy's goals incorrectly. Noting that Israel's defence was based on a swift counter attack he said that "any attack on Israel will be quickly repulsed and taken to the enemy's ground."

Begin said that as far as he was concerned--"and the world's most important statesemen agreed"--Israel's peace plan, whereby the inhabitants of Gaza, Judaea and Samaria would be granted autonomy, was a good and fair one.

Appeasers who counsel compromise in these territories, which "are key to Israel's security," should take a look at what is happening in southern Lebanon, where tanks and artillery are being used indiscriminately against civilian populations, Begin said.

Israel is of course striving for a full and permanent peace with its neighbours, and the ultimate goal is to sign a peace agreement, he said. Such a peace agreement would include the end of a state of war, the implementation of normal relations and the determination of permanent borders.

If such an arrangement is not possible at this stage, implementation of peaceful relations should not automatically be precluded, Begin said. He noted that no peace agreement had ever been signed with Germany after the Second World War, and that in the meantime a "permanent partial agreement" was in force, which served as the basis for normal relations between states, and this is what Israel would strive for at Camp David.

The premier took issue with those who were calling the September 5 meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt and U.S. President Jimmy Carter a last-ditch opportunity for peace in the Middle East.

He also took issue with those who defined the meeting as crucial for Israel's future. "It is an extremely important meeting, but not a crucial one," he said.

Begin ended his speech by warning those who might consider attacking Israel. It was the assembled officers' duty to prepare the army primarily to deter the enemy, he said, and aggression against Israel would be met with strength... "and exterminated."

The graduation ceremony was attended by Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, neither of whom spoke.

DAYAN REFERS TO A 'TERRITORIAL MINIMUM'

TA170542Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that there is a territorial minimum beyond which it is impossible to withdraw, and that the green line is less than the territorial minimum necessary for Israel. Dayan was speaking in Tel Aviv before Liberal Party public relations functionaries.

He added that Israel has to do everything to avoid annexations, and it has to achieve the abolition of the military government. If we persist, we shall be able to maintain our fundamental positions on the principal issues, the foreign minister declared. He noted that President as-Sadat had mentioned various security arrangements but had not included in them the IDF and the territory. And, he added, we are saying that these are the two main components in security arrangements.

On the situation in southern Lebanon, Dayan said that Syria must not be allowed to come so near as to be able to turn Lebanon into an additional front against Israel. The terrorists must not be given the opportunity to come and retrench. It is in Israel's interest for the frontier strip and the Christian enclaves to endure and not yield.

JERUSALEM SOURCES ON CAMP DAVID SUMMIT PROSPECTS

TA162103Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The opinion was expressed in Jerusalem that if President as-Sadat adheres to his position demanding a withdrawal to the 1967 lines, the negotiations at Camp David will run aground. Israel will be prepared to discuss the conditions for peace in return for territorial agreements in the Sinai.

Western circles say that a peace agreement cannot be expected to come out of the meeting. In their evaluation, it is clear to the United States that it is faced with complex negotiations. Therefore, the negotiations will begin in an informal meeting between the three leaders. At the same time, the negotiating teams of the parties will discuss the security arrangements and the declaration of principles.

Our political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram, reports this and adds that the willingness was expressed in Jerusalem to discuss the sovereignty over the territories and a territorial compromise at the request of one party. Similarly, the prevailing estimate in Jerusalem is that the talks must at least yield a formula which will make it possible to renew the direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

POST: WEIZMAN LIKELY TO GO TO CAMP DAVID

TA170815Y Jerusalem POST in English 17 Aug 78 p 1 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman, POST military correspondent]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in all probability will attend the Camp David summit next month, even if his Egyptian counterpart, Gen 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi, does not attend.

Earlier, it was believed that Weizman would join Prime Minister Begin and Defence Minister [as published] Dayan at the summit only if Al-Jamasi is at the meeting. Now it is believed that Weizman will go to Camp David in any eventuality.

In preparation for the talks, a special Defence Ministry team under Aluf Avraham Tamir, one of the delgates to the Cairo talks, is putting together a strategy based on past contacts between the sides.

Tamir's team will also put together an analysis of Israel's current security posture to help guide the policy makers.

A Defence Ministry source stressed last night that the Defence Ministry strategic team will not be advancing independent positions, nor would it be formulating separate proposals, but is merely preparing material as background for the Camp David negotiators. This, together with material from other agencies, will form a common Israeli policy platform, he said.

POLL SHOWS EQUAL DIVISION ON AS-SADAT DESIRE FOR PEACE

TA131346Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 13 Aug 78 p 3 TA

[Text] About half of the Israeli public believes that As-Sadat wants true peace with Israel. This percentage has not changed since January 1978 when it dropped to 50 percent from the 80 percent noted immediately after As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. This was learned from national public opinion polls conducted by the PORI Institute at the request of HA'AREZ.

About a third of the public does not believe in the sincerity of As-Sadat's intentions and about 15 percent "do not know" if he does or does not want peace with Israel.

Public opinion about As-Sadat's peace intentions has been checked by the PORI Institute ever since As-Sadat assumed office as president. The following is a chart on this subject since 1971:

"Does Egyptian President as-Sadat want or not want true peace with Israel?

Date of Poll	Wants	Does Not Want	Don't Know
1971	21	58.1	20.8
1972	32	51	16
1975	34	40	26
December 1977	80.4	9.5	10.1
January 1978	52	24.4	23.6
April 1978	51.5	32.3	16.2
July 1978	51.6	33.1	15.3

BEGIN TELLS SACHER HE SEES NO NEED TO SEEK NEW MANDATE

TA170730Y Jerusalem POST in English 17 Aug 78 p 8 TA

[Text] On August 10, a letter from Michael M. Sacher, a leading member of the Anglo-Jewish community, appeared on this page expressing doubt that the majority of Israelis support Prime Minister Begin's posture in the peace negotiations. It suggested that the Prime Minister go to the polls to see if he does, in fact, have a mandate of the people. If it is proved that he does not, then the premier should "pass the leadership of the government over to someone else who then may be in a position to carry on more fruitful negotiations for peace with Egypt." Sacher's letter, which has created much controversy in Britain, now draws a public reply from Menahem Begin.

August 16, 1978

Dear Mr. Sacher,

Yesterday, which was the last day of my short vacation, I read your letter in the Jerusalem POST and it left me wondering. During the last year you had numerous opportunities to talk to me in the circle of a few friends or, if you so wished, privately.

But you did not use those opportunities. You never brought your interesting suggestion to me but preferred, as the Americans say, to "go public."

This is your right. Since I became a disciple of Jabotinsky at the age of 15--it is now fifty years ago--I learned from him, and believe this with all my heart, that Eretz Yisra'el belongs to all the Jewish people and not only to that portion of our people that lives here.

However, it is my duty to state that a national election being the internal issue in any country, must always remain the legitimate exclusive domain of those who can influence the electorate or be influenced by it.

Your suggestion or allegation that my colleagues and I were elected by the people mainly "on the basis of our economic plan" is, to put it midly, a complete mistake. We campaigned for months on two issues: the political-security problems and the socio-economic problems.

Every child in Israel knew exactly what we stood for on the question of peace and security--the more so the adults. This was the main theme of the election-eve television dialogue between the Labour Alinement's candidate for the premiership, Mr. Peres, and myself. After all this thorough public elucidation came the decision of our people. And I venture to say that there never was a more democratic expression of opinion in the annals of our country or of any other state than the Israel national election of 1977.

According to the constitution of our land the mandate given us by our people is for a four-year period. Upon taking office I gave an oath of allegiance before the Knesset to the effect that I would faithfully fulfil my duty as prime minister of Israel, and, Mr. Sacher, I intend to do my best and utmost to fulfil my duty for the constitutional duration of the 9th parliament. I shall do so as long as the government I head enjoys the confidence of the house. As far as I am aware, this is called in several countries, including Britain: democracy.

I must state with a full sense of responsibility that your concept of Israel's security would lead us into untenable conditions of permanent bloodshed, a general war under the most intolerable circumstances and a direct danger to the very existence of Israel and its people. You will, therefore, understand why your concept is utterly unacceptable to my colleagues in government, in parliament and to me.

We shall go on doing our very best to obtain peace with security not only for our own generation but also for our children and their children.

I am, as is proper, sending a copy of this letter to the Jerusalem POST for publication, and a copy to friends in Britain with a view to appropriate publication there.

Sincerely yours,

Menahem Begin.

POLL SHOWS BEGIN, WEIZMAN, DAYAN, EHRLICH POPULARITY RISE

TA1710587 Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 78 p 3 TA

[Text] The popularity of the four senior Likud ministers--the prime minister, the defense minister, the foreign minister and the finance minister--increased in the last month, according to the findings of the PORI Institute national public opinion poll conducted at the request of HA'AREZ.

The popularity of Weizman rose from 68.8 percent in June to 75.7 percent, an increase of 6.9 percent. He is the most popular among the four ministers. His popularity is almost as high as the peak it reached in March and April--78.3 percent.

Begin's popularity has grown from 54.2 percent in June to 59.7, an increase of 5.5 percent, but it is still lower than the popularity he enjoyed in December 1977, immediately after As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, at which time it was 78.3 percent.

Dayan's popularity has risen only slightly: It was 51.2 percent in June and it is now 51.9 percent.

Ehrlich's popularity has grown from 21.9 percent in June to 24.7, an increase of 2.8 percent, but he still continues to be the least popular minister among the top members of the cabinet.

The poll questioned 1,200 men and women above 18 years of age, constituting a sample representative cross-section. The interviewees were interviewed individually at their homes all over the country.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL: U.S. HONORING COMMITMENTS

TA161229Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 16 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The director general of the Defense Ministry, Brig Yosef Ma'yan, has said the United States is scrupulously fulfilling its promise to supply arms to Israel. He was speaking on his return from a purchasing mission to Washington. I am very satisfied with the results of my visit, Ma'yan told newsmen.

He confirmed that Israel aircraft industries are acting as subcontractors for the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation in the production of the F-15 warplane. However, he was confident that McDonnell-Douglas would make sure no Israeli parts were in the F-15's to be supplied to Saudi Arabia.

FAMILIES TO LIVE IN TWO WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

TA170659Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Aug 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Fifty-nine families are going to settle at Haris and Tapuah in Samaria. The decision on the establishment of Haris and Tapuah was adopted last year. Forty-seven families are settling at Haris, which will be the central town in Samaria; and 12 families, who will be living in the framework of an industrial settlement, are going to settle at Tapuah. A Torah scroll will be introduced in the modest ceremony which will take place at the Tapuah site. Here are more details in a report by Shim'on Schiffer:

[Schiffer--live or recorded] Planners of urban settlements do not remember a phenomenon such as the one occurring at Haris in the center of Samaria. Less than a year after the cabinet decided to establish an urban settlement near the village of Haris on the axis that crosses Samaria, today the first families are coming to live there. Thousands of tons of rocks have been removed from the site by sophisticated engineering methods and 80 apartments are ready for occupancy at Haris. The settlers, military industry workers, are incorporated in a nucleus that numbers several hundred families. The 80 finished apartments will be inhabited by the beginning of the approaching new schoolyear. The bulldozers are already preparing ground for 80 additional apartments at Haris.

Minister Ari'el Sharon announced a week ago that he would soon submit for cabinet approval a proposal to expand this settlement and to build a hundred more apartments there. Haris is being constructed on government ground, and the coastal plain can be seen from there.

The first industrial settlement of its kind is being built at nearby Tapuah. A nucleus consisting of sons from Moshav Bareqet, who belong to Gush Emunim, is settling at Tapuah today. The men of the nucleus have been on the site for 3 months, but the families are joining today. The inauguration will be marked by a modest ceremony of introducing a Torah scroll into Tapuah.

It is safe to assume that had it not been for the upcoming Camp David summit, the inaugurations of these two settlements would have seen official ceremonies attended by all those who shared in their establishment.

'Peace Now' Protests

TA170800Y Jerusalem POST in English 17 Aug 78 p 1 TA

[Text] The Peace Now Movement last night sent telegrams to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Deputy Premier Yiga'el Yadin and Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman protesting the moving in of several dozen families to the site at Haris, halfway between Nabulus and Ramallah, in the near future.

The movement stresses that such steps damage the prospects of success at the forthcoming Camp David summit and contradict the spirit of the government decision to freeze settlement activity in the administered territories until the tripartite summit meeting.

Haris is a military camp but preparations have been under way for some months to settle civilians there. Long-range plans call for a town of 50,000 inhabitants spread over 5,000 dunams.

DAVAR COMMENTATOR ON FIVE FOOTHOLD SETTLEMENTS

TA161440Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Aug 78 p 7 TA

[Dani'el Block commentary: "Foolish Acts With Respect to the Footholds"]

[Excerpts] The decision of 28 June by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs to establish five new footholds settlements in the Jordan Valley was no innocuous resolution. Former Minister Yisra'el Galili was right in pointing out that the expected location of these settlements did not conform with the policy of the previous government. And indeed, the former policy, which conformed with the lines of the Allon Plan, was meant to insure secure borders on the one hand and to maintain options for a territorial compromise on the other hand. For that reason the "Allon Plan" favored settlements in the Jordan Valley, but leaving open corridors that would facilitate links between Jordan and the areas populated by Arabs in Judaea and Samaria. Minister Ari'el Sharon's plan leaves no open spaces for such corridors, and the purpose of the five foothold settlements was to be the first phase in plugging the openings left by the Galili and Allon Plans.

Yadin's behavior in this matter gives cause for criticism and doubts as to whether his political perception is sufficiently keen. The whole affair again smacks of the wise-guy gaffes in the entire governmental information system. The public relations men of the cabinet became entangled in denials that proved to be untrue, and the censorship--serving as a political figleaf for a cabinet blunder--met with contempt; the credibility of the Israeli information system has again been sorely damaged.

One ray of light in the affair is the behavior between last Sunday and Monday of none other than Prime Minister Menahem Begin himself, when he insisted on revealing the truth and on a quick decision to freeze the issue until after the Camp David summit.

GUSH EMUNIM, GREATER ISRAEL MOVEMENT DEPLORE FREEZE

TA161146Y Tel Aviv HAZOFE in Hebrew 16 Aug 78 p 6 TA

[Text] The Gush Emunim Secretariat stated at its meeting on Monday night that it views with great concern the cabinet decision to freeze the establishment of settlements in the Jordan Valley because of the upcoming Carter-Begin-As-Sadat meeting at Camp David.

A statement released by the Secretariat yesterday morning says that the cabinet has by its own hand given legitimacy to the false claim that the establishment of settlements in Eretz Yisra'el is an obstacle to peace that ought to be avoided, primarily, in times of negotiations. The statement goes on to say that "It is impossible not to reach the sorry conclusion that the cabinet has surrendered to the pressure of MK Yosi Sarid and the Peace Now Movement, and that it has justified their destructive methods of action."

The Gush Emunim Secretariat asserted that the very questioning of the subject of settlements throughout Eretz Yisra'el under any terms or circumstances is tantamount to questioning the ABC's of the realization of the Zionist ideals.

The Greater Israel Movement Executive, which met at SaNur, north of Nabulus, has expressed anger and protested against the cabinet decision to postpone, until after the Camp David summit, the establishment of new settlements in places over which there is a general national consensus. This is a submission to pressures from defeatist circles and to internal partisan problems of the deputy prime minister.

The movement's executive summed up the political discussion in the following resolution:

The tripartite meeting between President Carter, the Israeli prime minister and President as-Sadat at Camp David will be held with a single item on its agenda: to squeeze a further concession out of Israel. The concessions extorted so far are: all of the Sinai Peninsula, autonomy and a readiness to discuss exchanging it for a full Arab sovereignty and/or a territorial compromise in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

So far, Israel has had to make concessions in order to redeem the standing of President as-Sadat. At Camp David Israel will be under pressure to salvage the prestige of President Carter. The solution is said to be an interim agreement where, in return for a verbal agreement with As-Sadat's principles of peace, Israel will withdraw from Al-'Arish and Mount Moses, as a first step.

The cabinet's peace initiative, which is being manifested by a stalemate in the establishment of settlements, by a fostering of unfounded illusions and by trying Israel's hands in Lebanon, is assuming at Camp David a dangerous hazard to the very future of the state.

HALF OF PUBLIC AGAINST SETTLEMENTS DURING NEGOTIATIONS

TA141250Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 p 3 TA

[Text] Nearly half the public opposes establishing new settlements while the negotiations with Egypt are underway. This was learned through a national public opinion poll conducted by the PORI Institute at the request of HA'AREZ.

The objection to establishing new settlements now stands at 47.7 percent, as compared with 29.1 percent who support establishing additional settlements even during the negotiations with Egypt and another 9.2 percent who said that "perhaps" it is justified to continue the settlement program now.

The objection to establishing new settlements is currently greater than it has ever been. Prior to As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, only 20 percent objected to establishing settlements. After the visit, in December 1977, the rate increased to 40 percent and now, to repeat, it stands at 47.7 percent.

Thirteen percent of the public has no opinion on the matter one way or the other.

The objection to establishing settlements is especially marked among the more advanced strata of the population. Approximately 60 percent of those with higher education, self-employed academicians and executives, and people of European and American origin oppose the establishment of new settlements.

The poll constituted a representative cross-section comprising 1,200 men and women who were individually interviewed in their homes all over the country.

BOMBS SAFELY DEFUSED AT TEL AVIV CARMEL MARKET

TA171127Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Two bombs were found and safely defused at the Carmel market in Tel Aviv this morning. The devices were found by civilians. One bomb had been hidden near a shop at 40 Hakarmel street, and the other was found near a shop on the corner of Hakarmel and Havshush streets.

The market was evacuated for a short time, and police undertook intensive searches for any additional charges but they did not find anything. A number of suspects have been detained for interrogation.

SENIOR DEFENSE SOURCE DENIES TERRORIST IN ISRAEL

TA170958Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By HA'AREZ military correspondent]

[Excerpt] A senior defense source said yesterday that there was not a grain of truth in reports published in France that the German terrorist Hans Joachim Klein had found shelter on an Israel kibbutz in return for passing information. Normally the defense authorities disregard such reports, but yesterday authorized sources denied the report vigorously.

The Interior Ministry spokesman declared yesterday that Klein does not appear in any Interior Ministry lists: neither in border police lists nor in lists compiled by the various registration bureaus around the country.

The HA'AREZ correspondent remarks that despite all this, it is possible that Klein--terrorist Carlos' aide--has entered the country under a false name.

NO AGREEMENT YET ON AIRLIFT OF LEBANESE CONTINGENT

TA161132Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 16 Aug 78 p 2 TA

[By HA'AREZ military correspondent]

[Text] No final agreement was reached on the airlift of the Lebanese contingent into the area of Tibnin at a meeting held yesterday between the commander of the northern command, Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal, and the UNIFIL Commander, Gen Emanuel Erskine.

Erskine asked Major General Ben-Gal for Israeli assurances regarding the plan to airlift a company of Lebanese soldiers by Alouette-type helicopters into the township of (Runduriyyah), north of Tibnin, in the central area of southern Lebanon. That move would introduce at least a symbolic force of the Lebanese Army into southern Lebanon. The company would come from the Lebanese battalion which has been stuck for 2 weeks near Kawkaba.

Observers maintain that apart from the symbolic value of such a step, the airlift of the company would not solve the problems that are under dispute.

According to what was learned yesterday, no agreement was reached on either the date of the airlift or on the flight route from Kawkaba to (Runduriyyah). The commander of the northern command promised Erskine that he would consult with IDF authorities and the commander of the Christian militias, and submit an authorized reply on the matter soon. (Runduriyyah) is a small township at an important crossroads in southern Lebanon, which connects three sectors of the region and watches over the 'Aqiyyah bridge on the Litani River. Today, the area is controlled by Iranian troops of UNIFIL.

SYRIANS REPORTED TO HAVE USED MILAN MISSILES IN BEIRUT

TA161925Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Aug 78 TA

[Text] It emerges from reports received in Israel that the Syrian Army used a Milan missile in Beirut during the shelling of the Christian quarter of Al-Ashrafiyah. The Milan missiles are produced in France by a joint Franco-German company. Recently, Israel has made efforts--mainly in talks with the German leadership--to prevent these missiles from going to the Syrian Army.

Our military correspondent remarks that the Milan missiles are being used by the Syrian commandos, who are the ones who are conducting the major part of the fighting in Beirut.

SITUATION IN ESFAHAN GRADUALLY BECOMING CALM

LD151706Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Simultaneously with the patriotic demonstrations in many cities of our country, reports received from the city of Esfahan indicate that this city has gradually become calm again. In accordance with the government's and the military governor's advice, the people have returned to their work, and most businessmen have resumed business. Our correspondent reports from Esfahan:

After martial law was declared in Esfahan, because the Esfahan bazaar was closed for a few days, the Esfahan military governor talked to the shopkeepers and encouraged them to resume business. Today is the third day that the Esfahan market has been continuing its business and economic life. We have interviewed some shopkeepers. [passage indistinct]

ESFAHANI MILITARY GOVERNOR BANS DEMONSTRATIONS

LD161116Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The city of Esfahan, which witnessed regrettable incidents caused by a group of troublemakers and demagogs, is gradually returning to normal. Here is a report from Esfahan by our colleague Keyvan Pezeshki:

Following the 20 communiques issued by the military governor of Esfahan and the suburbs, Martial Law Communiques Nos 21 to 23 were issued today. Stressing the preservation of religious practices, the military governor notes in the communiques that henceforth the holding of public prayers within mosques will be free, but not demonstrations. Needless to say, after the holding of public prayers the people must refrain from holding any gatherings outside the mosque. The holding of religious congregations for delivery of sermons will require prior permission from the military governor of Esfahan and the suburbs.

The communiques say that since the troublemakers have now focused their efforts on misleading young people, it is the duty of parents to look after their children and warn them against contact with such misguided elements. The communiques also stress that martial law regulations must be observed and that any laxity with regard to the supply and distribution of public necessities will be dealt with most severely. The communiques also prove the security and stability which has been established in Esfahan now. The military governor's thanks extended to the people of Esfahan reflect the efforts made by various groups to restore order and calm in the city.

I must add that the wave of demonstrations by Esfahari workers against the recent disorder and riots, which led to paralyzing the life of the people of Esfahan, continue within provincial factories with the permission of the military governor. In these the hard-working Esfahani workers, these true guardians of the shah-nation revolution, express their readiness for greater cooperation with the military authorities in preserving order and tranquillity and the political and economic stability of the Esfahan community.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI SPEAKS TO ARMY OFFICERS 1 AUGUST

LDT162200Y Kabul Domestic Service in Pushtu 1530 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Nur Mohammad Taraki, president and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and secretary general of the People's Democratic Party, at the People's House in Kabul on 1 August 1978 before the ranking officers of the 4th and 15th Armored Divisions of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan--read by announcer]

[Text] I cannot express how happy I am to have a candid, open and official meeting with my army comrades. Today I am meeting you here not only in a governmental but also in a party capacity as comrades and members of the party cadres. As secretary general of the People's Democratic Party [PDP], I am meeting you here, first of all, in a party capacity. We shall discuss party matters and talk about our past activities as to how we conducted our campaign in secret; how we used to meet at night and how our comrades used to exert great caution and travel to our home under cover in order to meet us occasionally. Of course, we were in contact with all of you. Not only were we being closely informed of your daily activities, but Comrade Amin, who was in charge of party relations, used to report to us every week on your party struggles and your activities and contacts. Thanks to this campaign, which was very much of a party nature, we were able to eliminate the class of exploiters, the era of pharaonic despotism, aristocracy, the ruling classes and those who traveled with them and bring a people's government in their place.

We have always been related to each other by means of a strong link, namely the progressive ideology of workers, farmers and peasants and we have been very close to each other, as close as fingernails and fingertips. Since the party was established, the comrades have worked with full discretion and enthusiasm. Our main achievement was that all of us paid great attention to the party campaign in [word indistinct]. We became links in one chain and pursued a forceful struggle toward one common aim. And you, the valiant revolutionary youth, accomplished a task, under the leadership of your party, that was unique in the world. But this achievement, as we have always said, has not been gained by chance or accident. You and the world at large know that this is the result of the systematic party struggles which we have conducted for many long years. When our political party was established, over 13 years ago, on the basis of a new progressive ideology, these struggles yielded a truly interesting result. Of course, the establishment of this party did not mean that we had suddenly awakened after 13 years. It was the result of piecemeal activities during the past 25 years; the nucleus of this party was formed 20 years before it was established. For this reason, I say to all my comrades: This was no chance event or accident. I repeat once again that it was the regular party activity which was founded on a progressive ideology that led to the establishment of the PDP of Afghanistan, which is the leading party of the working class in the country.

Your party attained great political success as it established, for the first time, a government of the workers, farmers and toilers in Afghanistan, and it took control of political power. But this is not enough. We can only obtain the very desirable results of our political power when we utilize it in such a way as to eradicate the stinking, rotten, feudalist society from its foundations and build in its place a new world, a new man and a new society. The progressive works we have rendered during a period of 3 months are truly unprecedented in the history of Afghanistan.

The issuance of Decree No 6 of the Revolutionary Council is an historical measure which rescues millions of hard-working farmers from the evils of the rapacious, blood-thirsty wolves who used to have a life of luxury and enjoyment thanks to the flesh and blood of their prey. Our government issued its Decree No 6 under the leadership of the PDP and as a result, freed the farmers and toilers from the claws of the cruel (?rulers). This is a measure of which we can all be proud. This is not only a source of pride but is a fulfillment of our primary duty that we owed to our workers. This heavy blow dealt at feudalism has shaken its very foundations. Thanks to this measure and the land reforms, the feudalist system, its remnants and the feudalist way of thinking will be eliminated in our society; and our land reforms are not very far off either.

We want to create a society in which our workers and farmers can afford to appear in handsome attire and enjoy a good life and health; we want this kind of society.

With regard to the party, it should first become more orderly, more effective and more extensive than before. For now we no longer act in secrecy. From now on a more precise party charter and discipline will be contemplated. Our comrades ought to once again carefully study the workers' and farmers' ideology. I strongly advise my comrades to closely observe party order, discipline and ideology and not only to observe them but to act on them.

If a person becomes a PDP member it means that he is a philosopher, a dialectician, an historian and knows socialist principles and can act upon them. Such prominent party members will be able to build our society in accordance with the needs and wishes of the people and can rescue them from the present social and economic ailments. Party comrades should particularly know against whom they should use the tank, gun and machinegun.

When our party took over political power, the exploiting classes and reactionary forces went into action. The only rusty and antiquated tool that they use against us is preaching in the name of faith and religion against the progressive movement of our homeland. The bootlickers of the old and new imperialism are treacherously struggling to nip our popular government in the bud. They think that since we took over power in 10 hours, they would, perhaps, capture it in 15 hours. But they must know that we are the children of history and history has brought us here. These agents of international reaction ought to know that by acting in this way they are banging their heads against a brick wall. These agents of imperialism who plot under the mask of faith and religion have not begun this task recently. They have been busy conspiring against progressive movements in this fashion for many long years. You will remember the crimes they committed in various forms in Egypt and other Arab countries. Now their remnants and pupils existing in Afghanistan are acting under the mask of creed and religion in a different fashion. They ought to be uprooted as a cancerous tumor is from the body of a patient in a surgical operation. These madmen of the right and leftist-leaning lunatics are rigorously under control. Whenever they commit an act against the revolution they will be rigorously crushed, for they are waiting for an opportunity to embark on activities in one way or another against us. Your government and your party is so fully in control that they will not give them a chance to act. This party and this government will not allow the lunatics of the left and of the right to carry out their evil deeds. I emphasize once again that we will pursue a serious struggle against such enemies, be they acting overtly or covertly.

We have no overt enemies, and our struggle against our covert enemies depends on the consolidation, progress and strength of our people's party. This party is capable of struggling against everyone such as it has done in the past, and I am certain that it will be able to do so in the future.

Our foreign policy is very open and clear. We do not want to enter into any military bloc and we will not do so. We have boycotted all military blocs. We are party to no alliance. But our nonalinement by no means indicates that we cannot render independent judgment. We have told the American ambassador and President Carter's envoy that we are nonalined; and let no one doubt that no one has any right to interfere in our internal affairs; we alone have the discretion to determine what is right and what is wrong, and to render our free judgment and independent decision. No one can dictate to us. I told Carter's envoy that we will say what we think is right and what we think is wrong. We have our own principles. On the basis of our principles, our delegate at the nonalined countries' foreign ministerial conference said in Belgrade: Those who are members of military blocs have no right to sit in the ranks of the non-alined countries either as members or as observers. This is our judgment; this is a principle.

Some countries have misunderstood up [words indistinct]. Those who are members of aggressive blocs should not sit among the group of nonalined countries. But some countries say: Notwithstanding our being members of CENTO or NATO, you ought to have endorsed us for you are nonalined.

This is what our nonalinement means to us. For example, when we denounce apartheid it must be understood that in this area we can definitely not remain impartial and nonalined. When someone commits aggression in Ethiopia, Angola, Cuba, Mozambique or any other country, we will truly denounce it. This will in no way blemish our nonalinement, and no one ought to take this judgment away from us.

But as a comrade, I say to you that we want peace. We preserve peace and defend detente. From the viewpoint of my party responsibility, I tell my comrades: We want good relations with friends and neighbors, and we do not wish to interfere in their internal affairs or to embark on a conspiracy against them. We will try to maintain good relations with them. Should anyone interfere in our internal affairs under the name of religion or any other name, we will not remain indifferent to them just as we take measures against imperialism and internal reaction.

We are not alone in this struggle, for there are powers in the world which are also enemies of imperialism and of interference in other countries' internal affairs. For this reason, they also approve of us and support us on the international level. We warn them once again to avoid interfering in our internal affairs [as heard].

With regard to internal affairs, I assure you that nowhere throughout the country is there anyone or any power obstructing our path. I can tell you that our party is dominant everywhere. As I said earlier in my television interview, from the head of the smallest administrative unit to the president of the Revolutionary Council all are Khalqis [members of the PDP]. We all conduct our affairs in accordance with Khalqi mentality and Khalqi responsibility.

Similarly, and this is another thing I can tell you, in the military area, from the rank of 3d lieutenant to the president of the Revolutionary Council, all are either Khalqis or Khalqi sympathizers or are bound to become Khalqis. In other words, the PDP is in full control in the army.

No other power has any place there, nor will we give them any opportunity to have it. Should anyone in this place, especially in the military area, embark on a plot or conspiracy, they will receive severe punishment for their deeds.

The course of reform is in progress thanks to Decree No 6 of the Revolutionary Council--one of the monumental achievements in the eyes of the regime. Under this decree, farmers with little or no land have been freed of the debts they had incurred to landlords and moneylenders. You have sharpened the class struggle in Afghanistan. The class struggle which we awaited for many long years is now gaining in intensity. Previously, nothing material existed for our people to awaken their political awareness and to make them rise against the feudal lords [as heard]. I congratulate you and your party comrades for the success of your party in capturing political power from the feudalists. This is a great thing that has happened and is a basis for pride especially for those of our youth and party members who (?fought for it). We are of course grateful to all other progressive people who have collaborated with us in this task.

Let me conclude by urging you strongly, comrades, to couple your studies and knowledge with action; find good, clean and pious comrades. You should not only be an example of political, social and moral piety in the army but throughout the country so that everyone will say that the Khalqis are truly honorable and trustworthy people to be proud of. Our comrades set such an example even before the revolution. I always used to advise them: Always observe your piety, whether you are a teacher, a director or whatever job you may have.

The majority of our comrades were teachers. Before the revolution, whoever wanted to punish one of our comrades would accuse him of being a Khalqi, for he had good morals and would not take bribes. It was on the basis of this piety, that is political and social piety, that we took over power. We had neither money nor anything else to offer the people. All we had was political piety; and we always ought to be exemplary. We are capable of attracting even greater trust in our society and of introducing changes for the benefit of the people thus implementing our slogan, which was bread, clothes and shelter. From then on the people can realize their happiness, prosperity and progress.

Even if all the world's reactionary forces unite against us, they could not make us retreat from our position--even by an inch. Of course, the possibility of some individual measures on the part of the black reaction exists. But we are bringing new changes to society in Afghanistan. No one can obstruct us in this way. They will not obstruct us.

At the end of the speech made by Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the PDP Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the commanders of the 4th and 15th Armored Divisions made speeches and expressed all forms of sacrifice, solidarity and cooperation in order to consolidate the DRA and realize the lofty aims of the great April revolution.

INDIA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER VAJPAYEE ARRIVES IN SEOUL

For Korean reportage on the visit of the Indian minister of foreign affairs to the Republic of Korea, see the South Korea section of 17 August and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

OPPOSITION LEADER SPEAKS ON PAKISTANI INTRUSIONS

BK161046Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The leader of the Congress group in the Lower House of Parliament, Mr Chavan, today expressed concern on the reports about infiltrators from the Pakistani side crossing across the line of actual control into Jammu and Kashmir. He said this has most sinister implications. While he was confident that the armed forces will give a fitting reply, the nation must be told what is happening. From past experience we know this is the season of infiltrations and it is important that we clinch the matter before the trouble starts, he added.

Large-Scale Intrusions Denied

BK161611Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Official sources in Srinagar have denied press reports that seven Pakistani infiltrators have been taken prisoner in the Poonch-Rajauri sector of Jammu last week. They say the fact is that not more than two persons had illegally crossed into the state territory from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir during the last 1 month. They have been handed over to the security police for interrogation, according to the sources.

PAKISTAN

TWO MORE ARRESTED IN ISLAMABAD IN PLO OFFICE ATTACK CASE

BK161343Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 16 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 16 (AFP)--Police have arrested another two persons for suspected involvement in the attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) mission here on Aug 5, informed sources said today. This raised to four the number of suspects arrested in connection with the attack in which three Palestinians and a Pakistani policeman were gunned down by the armed assailants. The sources said all those arrested were Palestinians belonging to a PLO group opposed to the policies of Yasir 'Arafat.

An influential Urdu language daily, NAWANI WAQAT, reported that police were looking for some other members of this anti-'Arafat group.

KARACHI DAWN COMMENTS ON U.S. AID SUSPENSION

BK151411Y Karachi DAWN in English 7 Aug 78 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "A War of Nerves"]

[Text] The disclosure by the U.S. State Department that it has halted new development aid to Pakistan because of Islamabad's refusal to cancel its deal with France for the purchase of a nuclear reprocessing plant and its resolve to uphold and honour the contract has brought into sharp focus the war of nerves between the two countries which began in 1976 when the nuclear deal was made public. Ever since Mr Kissinger paid a visit to Lahore in August 1976 in an attempt to persuade the Pakistan Government to abandon the reprocessing plant, the U.S. administration has spared no efforts to cajole and coerce Islamabad into toeing the American line.

Initially, pressure was exerted by proxy through Washington's close ally, Canada, whose government abrogated its nuclear assistance agreements with Pakistan in December 1976. When this move failed to browbeat Pakistan into abandoning its nuclear energy programme, of which the reprocessing plant is an integral part, the United States decided to resort to more direct methods under the cover of the Symington Amendment adopted by the U.S. Congress last year. This legislative enactment added a key provision to the American military sales act that calls on the government to halt military and economic aid to nations that receive "nuclear technology" without appropriate international safeguards. It is obvious that this provision is so sweeping that it virtually gives the U.S. Government the power to use military and economic aid as a lever under the guise of promoting its objective of nuclear nonproliferation.

U.S. officials have themselves admitted that there has been no technical violation of the Symington Amendment by Pakistan. This indicates that the central issue is not that of adequate safeguards to prevent nuclear proliferation (which safeguards Pakistan has already agreed to in line with the specifications of the IAEA) but that of the very possession of the reprocessing plant by Pakistan. In August 1976 the American charge d'affaires in Paris had also recognised in a lengthy communique that the "safety controls" governing the deal were consonant with existing international demands. In other words, the United States is using the Symington Amendment to arrogate to itself the privilege of determining Pakistan's nuclear energy programme even after Islamabad has complied with all internationally accepted safeguards. What is even more difficult to justify, the U.S. administration appears determined to single out Pakistan for exemplary punitive action even if it has to act retroactively in the process. The dichotomy in the U.S. approach is, to say the least, appalling. In September 1977 when the London Club, as the 15 nuclear exporting countries have come to be called, reached an agreement on guidelines aimed at curbing the spread of atomic weapons, the United States spokesman had specifically clarified that the German-Brazilian and Pakistan-France deals were not affected by the pact since they had been acknowledged as accomplished facts and the pact did not apply retroactively. If that was the position adopted by the United States in relation to an international agreement, it is not easy to explain how the U.S. Government now feels obliged to apply its own legislative enactment retrospectively to a deal which was concluded a year earlier in March 1976. One is forced to the conclusion that in the presence of other nuclear powers which are in a position to assert themselves, the U.S. Government felt compelled to listen to the voice of reason. In the case of Pakistan, Washington feels free to act as it deems fit even if it amounts to gross interference in the internal affairs of another country.

Moreover, if the U.S. action was taken in pursuance of a genuine policy of preventing nuclear proliferation--indeed a very noble aim--this should have been applied consistently and uniformly all over the world. Hardly 3 months have passed since President Carter decided to take what an American paper described as a "calculated risk" in approving another shipment of nuclear fuel to India and that too after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission had refused to issue an export license. Although India has already exploded a nuclear device, which detracts from the credibility of its pledge not to repeat its performance, and has adamantly refused all international inspection of its nuclear facilities, President Carter did not feel his nuclear nonproliferation policy was endangered when he decided to sanction the shipment of enriched uranium to India. This simply reduces to a farce the United States' professions of commitment to the principle of nuclear nonproliferation.

The U.S. policy of stopping military and economic aid to pressurise the recipient is not a new one at all. Pakistan has been the victim of such manipulation on earlier occasions. When Islamabad decided to seek an opening towards China in the sixties, Washington resorted to similar tactics. Aid for the expansion of Dacca Airport was suspended in the wake of the Sino-Pakistan Civil Aviation Pact which provided China with its only communication link with South Asia, Middle East and Africa. In 1965, President Johnson prevailed upon the aid-to-Pakistan consortium to postpone its pledging session and later suspended military aid when the Indo-Pakistan War broke out in September. And now the Carter administration's decision to stop aid ostensibly on the reprocessing plant issue has come as another instance of how a big power uses its aid programme as an instrument of foreign policy. Notwithstanding all the talk of morality in foreign policy, the fact remains that U.S. aid policy is determined by considerations of real-politik and political gain rather than the much-vaunted humanitarian and altruistic motives. Since 1949 when President Truman announced the Point Four programme, economic assistance has been used by successive U.S. administrations as a carrot to reward loyal allies or win over uncommitted nations and as a stick to beat the intransigent with. This sharply brings into focus the unequal nature of the relationships which exist between the developed and underdeveloped countries in their economic and political dealings.

Although the UN Charter calls upon the developed nations to come to the aid of the developing members and the principle of sovereign equality and reciprocity in dealings has been universally recognised, it is quite evident that the big powers often find it difficult to resist the temptation to dictate terms to the weaker nations. Small countries like Pakistan which wish to conduct their foreign policy with dignity and self-respect are left with no option but to develop those elements of strength which can sustain freedom of action in foreign policy. It is vital in this context to reduce reliance on external assistance as well as diversify the sources of such assistance. The drawbacks foreign aid brings in the form of the burden of debt servicing and foreign wire-pulling are widely acknowledged. The U.S. action has no doubt caused much consternation in Pakistan. But instead of overreacting, we might do some cool rethinking about our economic development strategy in order to reduce our dependence on foreign aid, be it from any quarter. Only by denying a foreign power the lever which foreign aid provides can we really hope to provide the economic underpinning necessary for a foreign policy based on sturdy independence.

The timing of the U.S. announcement may not be without significance. If the U.S. objective was simply to prevent the reprocessing deal from going through, it is difficult to understand why it has taken the administration 15 months to break the news of the suspension of aid. No major development has taken place in the Franco-Pakistani deal which could have warranted a dramatic move to influence negotiations. The U.S. announcement comes in the wake of such developments as Pakistan's presence at the nonaligned conference as a guest, the revival of the pace of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the broad hints the CMLA [chief martial law administrator] has been throwing about the possibility of withdrawal from CENTO. But whether or not there is any causal connection between these developments and the U.S. announcement, prudence demands that the two governments seek to reduce the area of disagreement, if possible. However, this cannot be a one-way street. In no case can Pakistan afford to give in to foreign pressures.

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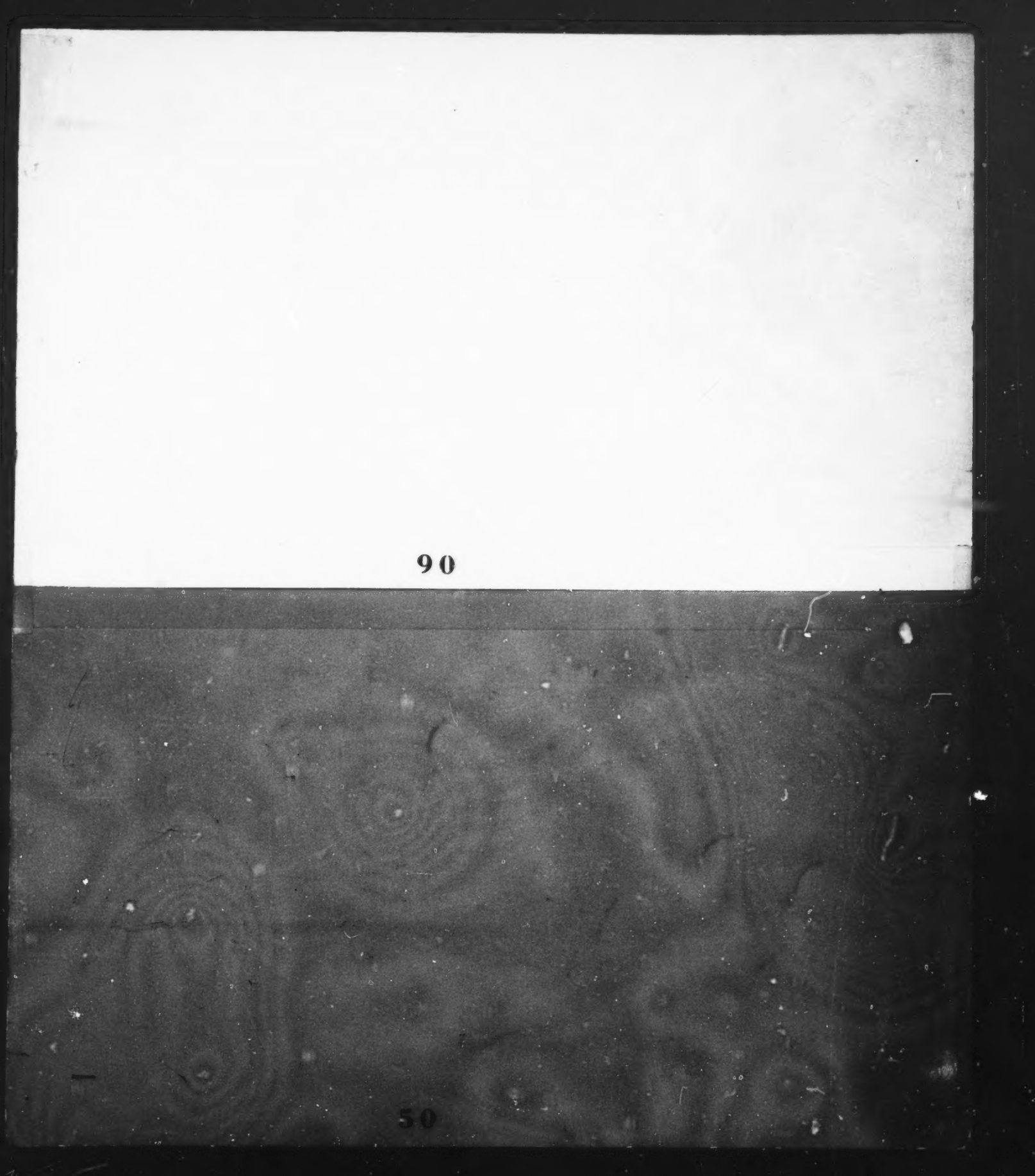
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